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MORNING GLORY'S ASPIRATIONS

A passion for athletic sports
Once seized upon the flowers;
In twining, climbing, balancing,
They spent the summer hours.

The nimble Morning Glory
Had soon outstripped them all:
He climbed his trellis twice as fast
As ivy climbed his wall.

And in the early morning, when
He felt most fresh and fair,
He'd swing a hundred clubs and balls
At one time in the air.
—Sarah J. Day, in the Boston Budget.

THE TWO "PRAYER RUGS."

Two rugs of matchless make and weave,
Both old with age and wear,
Lie side by side, and both receive
Their meed of praise and care.

They're treasured more as they grow old,
Time mellows and subdues
The colors bright, as frosts and cold
Enrich the autumn hues.

One represents the artists' skill
In texture and design;
Once prince and priest upon it knelt
And worshiped at their shrine.

The other's but a braided mat,
The skill would scarce admire,
Yet memory brings the weaver back
Before the open fire.

Where mother sat and plaited,
Not Oriental hues,
Nor threads so fine—but did combine
The honest reds and blues.

For beauty, this one can't compare
With the one from 'cross the sea,
But it became a "rug of prayer,"
The shrine, my mother's knee.
—H. E. Loveless in "What to Eat."

THE FASHION-PLATE MAID.

He had studied Newport maidens
In every single pose,
He had watched the change of figure
And the varying shades of hose;

He had lounged on Hyde Park benches
When the gaudy throng strolled by,
And in France the chic Parisienne
Had often caught his eye;

At Ostend and at Trouville
He had marvelled and admired,
And the Monte Carlo damsels
Had his fond fancy fired;

He had loafed Unter den Linden,
Had gondoled in old Venice,
He gazed at Ardsley fair ones
Who were playing golf and tennis;

He had watched them at Manhattan Beach,
And observed their graceful height,
Was interested in Poster Maids,
Knew "Gibson Girls" at sight;

Even in the Waldorf corridors
Had he eyed them with their mates,
But never had he seen such types
As the Sunday Fashion Plates.
—Brooklyn Life.

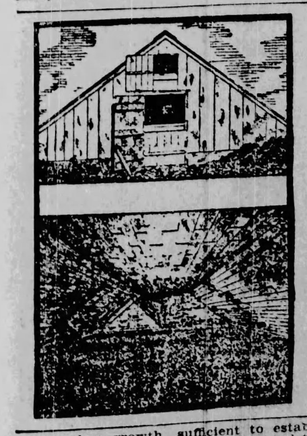
THE MAN BEHIND THE PICK

There has been all kinds of gush about
the man who is "behind"—
And the man behind the cannon has been toasted, wined and dined.
There's the man beaird the musket, and
the man behind the fence;
And the man behind his whiskers, and
the man behind his rents;
And the man behind the plough beam, and
the man behind the hoe,
And the man behind the ballot, and the
man behind the dough;
And the man behind the counter, and the
man behind the bill;
And the man behind the pestle, and the
man behind the pill;
And the man behind the jimmy, and the
man behind the bars;
And the Johnny that goes snooping on the
stage behind the "stars;"
And the man behind the kisser, and the
man behind the fist;
And the girl behind the man behind the
gun is on the list;
And the man behind the bottle, and when
they were short of men.
There was some small rhymester warbled
of the man behind the pen;
But they missed one honest fellow, and
I'm raising of a kick,
That they didn't make a mention of the
man behind the pick.
Up the rugged mountain side a thousand
feet he takes his way,
Or as far into the darkness from the
cheering light of day;
He is shut out from the sunlight, in the
glimmer of the lamps;
He is cut off from the sweet air in the
sickly fumes and damps;
He must toil in cramped positions; he
must take his life in hand.
For he works in deadly peril that but few
can understand;
But he does it all in silence, and he
seldom makes a kick,
Which is why I sing the praises of the
man behind the pick.
He unlocks the bolted portals of the
mountains to the stores
Hid in nature's vast exchequer in her
treasure house of ores.
He applies a key dynamic, and the gates
are backward rolled,
And the ancient rocks are riven to their
secret heart of gold.
Things of comfort and of beauty and of
usefulness are mined
By this brave and quiet worker—he's a
friend of humankind;
Who, though trampled down and under-
paid, toils on without a kick;
So I lift my hat in honor of the man be-
hind the pick.
—Colorado Springs Gazette.

STORAGE CELLAR FOR CELERY

The United States Department of Agriculture has just reported on some improved methods of celery culture, says the New York Herald. Twenty-six experiment stations have been engaged in carrying on investigations. One of the chief features reported on is a novel storage cellar, or house for preserving celery for the late winter trade.

To preserve its vitality and crispness celery must continue in the storage house

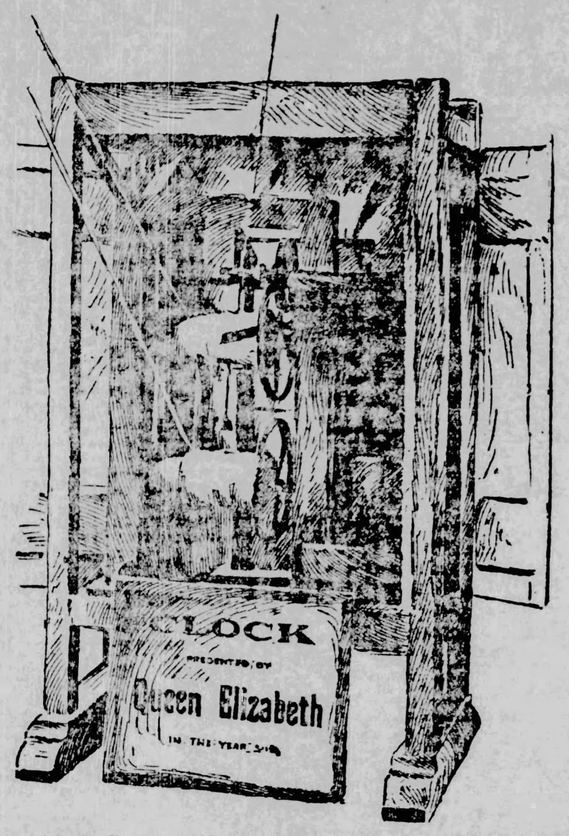


a very slow growth, sufficient to establish the roots in the soil and complete the development of the inner leaves. Thorough freezing is fatal, but the lowest temperature at which freezing will not take place is most desirable.

Not only does this temperature hold the plant in the desired condition of suspended activity, but it renders it next to impossible for the growth of injurious fungi, which would speedily wilt and rot. Proper temperature is supplied to the storage houses by especially arranged ventilating appliances. The roof is well provided with air chambers and paper linings affording the best protection against cold.

AN ELIZABETHAN CLOCK

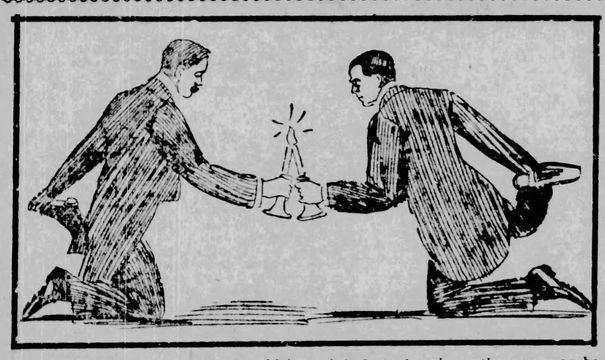
Which Has Told Time Steadily for Over Three Hundred Years.



At quaint old Castletown (the "metropolis," of the Isle of Man) there exists a very interesting clock, which has now performed the functions of time telling in five centuries. It was presented by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1597, to Castle Rushen, the fortress which stands in the middle of Castletown, from which the town takes its name. The works, which are shown in the engraving, are crude, being driven by ropes and pulleys, but nevertheless, they keep fair time. The clock, in fact, has run ever since it was built, except for rare stoppages for repairs. To this day the single hand, which travels slowly round the dial outside the tower of Castle Rushen is the principal source of information as to the hour to the inhabitants of Castletown. A timepiece which has worked continuously for more than three hundred years is something of a real curiosity.—The Jewelers' Circular Weekly.

New Game Played With Candles.

Much More Difficult Feat Than It Looks.



Here is a novel trick and one which never fails to afford much entertainment at an evening party.

Two persons kneel on the ground at a distance of about three feet from each other, and to each is given a candle, of which one should be lighted. The right or left foot of each, as the case may be, is then to be held by his free hand, the result being that the entire weight of the body will rest on the other knee. The person holding the unlighted candle must then try to light it at the other one. That this is no easy task can very easily be ascertained.—New York Herald.

QUARDRUPLEX IMAGE OF THE MOON

Some night, when the moon is at its full and the air is free from haze, go outdoors with a hand mirror and hold it so that the moon's image will fall on it. Make the experiment, preferably, when the moon is well up in the heavens.

Instead of seeing one image, as you will expect, you will see four.

One of these images will be very bright, but the other three will be dull, like unburnished silver.

They will be in a straight line, one of the dull images on one side of the bright image and two on the other side of it. Turn the mirror slowly around and the images will appear to revolve around a common center.

The explanation of this queer little phenomenon may be found in the fact that there are two surfaces in a mirror, one in front and the other in the back, where the quicksilver is.

The brightest of the images is from the moon itself; the others are what are known as secondary images, reflected from the front to the back of the mirror, and thence to the eye.

A smaller experiment may be made with the planets Venus, Jupiter and Mars, or with any of the first magnitude stars, such as Sirius, Capella, Arcturus, Vega and Antares.

The planets and the stars, however, make only three images, the number of images depending on the breadth of the object. A perfectly clear night is essential.—New York Herald.

Beware of the Cold Bath.

The cold bath in the morning is not so popular as it was formerly. There is much energy expended in the reaction, and just at the time of day when this energy is at its lowest ebb. Then, too, cold water has very little cleansing effect. Very hot water stimulates the nerves, which is the effect that we are seeking from the cold water, while it does not demand the energy of reaction of the latter. The duration of the morning bath should be as short as possible—hardly longer than the mere application of the water to the skin followed by a brisk rubbing. However, many prefer a cool sponge bath in the morning, and if this is followed by a warm glow and a feeling of well-being, it certainly is beneficial. Many people are not strong enough to react well. A hot bath at night is most cleansing and restful. General bathing must be regulated by individual peculiarities. — Emma E. Walker, M. D., in Ladies' Home Journal.

BUILT A CHURCH FOR HIS FATHER

New York Times.

President Underwood, of the Erie railroad, has the reputation in the west of being a trifle more breezy and unconventional than even the regular run of business men who hail from that breezy section. He does everything on a wholesale rather than a retail style.

Mr. Underwood is a minister's son. His father preached in a Wisconsin town for many years, was much esteemed by all who knew him, and his neighbors and friends were none the less beloved by the minister. There came a time, however, when the church authorities decided on a change in ministers, and their action was announced amid the deep regrets of both the incumbent and many of his flock.

In the course of time President Underwood learned of the action of the church authorities, and on a brief visit to the place found that his father had been never so distressed as at the thought of leaving the village.

Mr. Underwood sympathized with his father, and being a dutiful son, turned over in his mind how he might do something to comfort his father.

"Father, do you want to stay in this town and preach?" asked Mr. Underwood.

"I certainly do, my boy."

"Then you shall stay, father," said the railroad man. "I'll build you a church myself, and you can stay here as its minister and preach the rest of your natural life if you want to. I'm not very strong on theology, but I'll trust to you to give orthodox doctrines so long as the church stays in the family."

Whereupon, without delay, Mr. Underwood bought a lot of ground, had a church erected and there his father preached and was happy for the rest of his life.

His Enjoyment in Life.

"He runs for some office every year, and yet he never is elected. I don't see what fun there is in that."

"Oh, he gets lots of fun out of it—comparing his vote one year with the best he got previously to see whether he's run ahead of his record, you know. It's got to be quite a game with him."—Chicago Post.

SOME QUEER UNIFORMS

Uncle Sam's Lads Wear the Strangest Togs in the Far North.

Col. Patten says that the military occupation of Alaska presented a new problem as to the particular clothing needed to comfortably protect the men in garrison or on the trail from the rigors of that trying climate. The fur and other heavy clothing furnished troops at the most northern posts in the states being manifestly inadequate for the purpose, a supply list of extra heavy clothing was made up for Alaskan service. The cost of this extra supply per man was about $30, and the secretary of war authorized that amount to be added to the clothing allowance of enlisted men serving in Alaska. Based upon experience, it has been found advisable to eliminate from future issues for Alaska Mackinaw overcoats, shoe and boot pacs, felt boots, wild-cat caps and sweaters. Mackinaw clothing not having proved entirely satisfactory, especially in severe weather, a double-breasted canvas, blanket-lined pea-jacket, blue in color, with trousers of the same canvas, but having a lighter weight blanket lining, has been devised as more fully meeting the requirements of the country, and will, it is believed, eventually supersede all the Mackinaw garments. A muskrat cap of improved pattern forms part of the clothing shipped to Alaska this year. The earlaps in front are extended to cover the cheek bones, a small detachable fur strap serves to protect the bridge and end of the nose from freezing, while the lower corners of the flap lap over and fasten by means of a snap fastener so as to cover the chin.

For field or trail purposes, a garment called a parka, made of blue denim, having a hood trimmed with wolfskin and a lining at the cuff of some kind of fur, has been specially manufactured and furnished to meet an existing need not filled by the outer garments heretofore supplied. The muskrat mittens hereafter to be furnished troops in Alaska will have the lining sewed in only at the cuffs, so as to enable the wearer to pull it out and dry it when damp from perspiration, which frequently happens. The regulation heavy woollen underwear worn by troops in the states being found from experience to be too light for proper protection in Alaska, heavy fleece-lined garments have been specially procured to afford a greater amount of warmth during the severest portion of the year. Owing to the scarcity of transportation facilities and the difficulty of communication with the posts in Alaska, it has been deemed advisable to keep at least one year's clothing supplies ahead of requirements. In addition, a reserve depot has been established at Fort St. Michaels, well stocked with all articles of clothing, equipage and materials essential to the climate, which can be drawn upon at any time much more expeditiously than by requisitons to the United States. By this means, the troops stationed in Alaska have been and will continue to be adequately furnished with necessary clothing supplies.—Washington Star.

Great Reading vs. Good Reading.

There is one very important thing to be remembered, and that is that being a "great" reader is not, by any means, the same thing as being a "good" reader. The one gobbles her way through a mass of matter, books, magazines, whatever she can get hold of; the other takes a part of her mental equipment. The mind of the first is like a colander, taking everything which is poured into it, but retaining nothing; everything slips through, leaving it as empty as it was in the beginning, but not so clean.

Indiscriminate reading enervates the mind and lowers the mental receptive powers; consequently it should be avoided. There is no reason why one may not have a course of reading marked out for her that shall be helpful and educative. If there is no one at hand to do it, one may join the Chautauqua circle or the Study at Home society, whose headquarters are at Boston, and work under wise direction, choosing the special lines along which the reading is to lie—Sallie Joy White in Woman's Home Companion.

World's Most Primitive Musical Instrument.

Kaffir Girls Get Infinite Pleasure Out of the Rumbu.

In the accompanying picture is shown what is generally supposed to be the most primitive musical instrument in the world. It is known as the rumbu, and is the favorite instrument of the Kaffirs. As it has only one string, the sounds evoked from it seem very monotonous to persons accustomed to the more euphonious music of Europe and America, but to the Kaffirs they apparently give infinite pleasure. In every village there are girls who play skilfully, and on fine evenings they are wont to sit in front of their huts and strum away. At public festivals those among them who have the most skill, are in great demand and many a girl has thus won a desirable husband.

As a rule the rumbu is rudely fashioned, but those owned by the daughters of wealthy Kaffirs are invariably made of choice material and are generally embellished with fine carving. A few of these were recently brought to Europe where they are attracting much attention.—New York Herald.

The BACK-WOODS-MAN

A Story of the Revolution.

BY H. A. STANLEY.

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CHAPTER XXXIII.—MURPHY PUTS IN A WORD.

Often after that meeting on the Skaneateles did I laugh at Tim for the cowardice he showed, and it was ever a sore subject with him. I am confident that had I run toward him, he would have taken to his heels. However, I did not. I dared not go nearer him. As he seemed at a loss what to say to me, I finally accosted him again.

"Tim! You poor little coward, you needen't run away from me. I'm no more crazy than you are. What I say about the smallpox is true, however. I escaped from the Indians as you have heard, captured Beacraft who pursued me, and started for the settlements with him, driving him before me. The third day out, he was taken sick. I didn't know what ailed him and carried him on my back one day. The next day, I found he had smallpox. I've nursed him through it and I think he'll live. He lies up here in that cabin Sir John built for a fishing camp before the war. So if you've never had smallpox, you'd better keep your distance."

"Smallpox is it?" said Tim advancing. "Shure! I had that same whin I was livin' down in ole Virginny twenty year ago and more. Kim here ye spalpane, an' give an account o' yersilf. Why, man, ye're nothin' but a bag o' bones, an' the skin drawn over them."

I needed no second invitation, but running up to little Tim, gave him such a shaking up as convinced him I was still in possession of my strength. Then we sat down to comfare notes. I first told him all that had happened to me since that day of the Groveland ambuscade, as well as all that Beacraft had told me. When I came to mention my real name and spoke of my people in the upper Shenandoah, Tim sprang to his feet in excitement.

"An' so ye're wan o' thim Fishers? Well! May the divil pitchfork me fer not thinkin' o' that same before. I'll bet if me owld dad had a ben round ye long, he'd a picked per pedigree. Ah! But it's well do I remimber that awful toime. Yere mother an' faather, God rist their sowls, died do'n' mine a kindness, Pather? Did ye know that? No. Av coorse ye didn't. Well! I'll tell ye. An' foorst, me bye, lemme say to ye, that ye're bred of the noblest blood that God iver let run. There's no finer paple outside of owld Ireland than ye'rn. Kape whisht now, an' I'll tell ye the whole story. 'Twas in '56 durin' the owld war, that my faather an' mother an' their three children, me not yet turned six an' the oldest, lift Jarsey for the southwist. Faather's heard great tales o' the Frinch Brood country, where Sevier, Robertson an' the rist o' thim backwoods ginerals do be givin' the Ridcoats fits these days, an' as the war seemed movin' narth, he thot the place to raise a foine family was south. We started late in the fall o' '56, an' early in '57 got to owld Staunton on the Shanydo, whin we all tuk sick. Ptwhat the divil ailed us, we didn't know, but we soon found out, for we had the smallpox. There we was, all sick as dith an' not aven a nagur to tind us. Me poor mother died first an' the twin babies follyed the nixt marrning, faather an' I so sick wid the disase that we didn't know whin they wint. We was all lyin' in an empty cattle pen we'd tuk possission of. Whose pen we didn't know. The marnin' mother died, I come to me sinses enough to hear a woman's voice outside, an' she upbraidin' some nagurs an' telling thim to come in an' care for us. She thrittened if they didn't, she'd come hersilf. She wuddent stan' by an' see human bein's die widout care.

"That lady was Mrs. Judge Fisher, an' I've the divil a bit av a doubt 'twas yere mother. She didn't ask the nagurs that av'ry had it. The nagurs that had was that feard of it that they wuddent come till she made 'em. Two aunties finally did come an' 'twas thim careless craturs tuk the disase in their cloes to yere faather's house. Yere mother died foorst. Yere faather stood by her, an' he wint nixt and thin half the neighborhood had it an' died. My faather stud an' noorsed the sick afther he got able, as long as he was naded, an' thin he tuk me an' him narth to Pinnsylvany. I've heerd him tell, time an' agin, of yere aunt Sally. She had more sinse than all the rist. She was not there, foorst along, but whin she did come, she organized things in a hurry. She'd remimber the owld man, annyhow, an' he's the roosther ye want to take down there wid ye. Ye've no nade to go spookin' round ole Hans Diehl's shanty fer yere proof. Jist lave this crather here to shift for himself, go change yere clothin', take a dip in the lake an' come long o' me an' the Kernil's min."

"The Colonel's men, Tim? Are you with a party?"

"Shure! Kernil Gansvoort an' a hunderd min air over fernist that hill to the north. We lift Chinisee the twentieth, tin days back, an' we're goin' on down below owld oorst Schuyler to pick up some supplies lift there lasht spring."

"But, Tim, I can't leave this poor wretch, and I won't."

"Oh! The divil fly away wid yer nonsinse. Ptwhat good is owld Diehl's spawn to dacint sosiety annyhow? Ye do be compromisin' yeresilf ivery minute ye stay wid him. If he hadn't that disase, faith I'd take the divil down to owld Schoharie an' hang him."

"No yon wouldn't do any such thing. He's got my word and I'll see him on his feet again."

At these words Tim grew so angry that he jumped clear from the ground. "Bad cess to yere Dutch pighidedness! Go jump in the lake an' drown yeresilf ye fool. Gimme anny more such talk as that an—"

Here I caught him by the neck as was my custom, and shook him into silence. "See here, Tim! You know me and you know what I'll do in this case, if you'll only stop to think. No matter if I never see home nor friends again, no matter if I remain Dutch in your estimation."

"Whisht! Be the powers! But I forgot somethin'. I've a letter from your gurl, Kim in the day we lift the army. His riverence wa'n't there. No more ware ye. Some swore ye was did, which I thot mysilf, but as manny thot ye might break away or git yere freedom somehow, an' so, as I was a goin' back to Schoharie, they give me the letther. Here it is an' it's from the same gal yere so swate on, or me name's not Timothy." Wriggling from my grasp, Tim reached into an inner pocket of his frock and produced it. He had delicacy enough to walk off a distance while I opened and read it. Even to this day I cannot think of that letter without a feeling such as men have when they think of some great danger of their lives. Had it been different, I know not what might have happened to me. I am not sure but that I should have stopped in the backwoods and remained what I was becoming again and had at one time been—half Indian. I do believe that such a letter as ninety-nine women out of a hundred would have written under those circumstances, would have ruined my after life. Knowing as I did, or as I thought I did, the woman whose writing I now looked upon, it was with the greatest effort—one of the greatest of all my life, that I summoned courage to open and read. I have always kept that letter. It is among my dearest earthly treasures, and shall be handed down to future generations that they may know what manner of woman their ancestress was.

"Philadelphia, Sept. 5th, 1779.

"My Dear Quedar:

"Yours of August 22nd just arrived. I am the happiest girl alive. And so you have finally told me that you love me; that you cannot help it, and always shall. Thank God for those words, Quedar. I have hoped for as much for three years, but it seemed to me as if I hoped for too much. Over and over again have I asked myself, what there was in a nature like mine, to win the love of such a noble man as my big brother Quedar. I have tried as best I could, to make myself worthy. I have prayed for strength of mind and intellect. Alas, I was at times weak enough and foolish enough to pray for increased beauty, that I might win you—as if more physical beauty could win so great a love as yours. And now you say you love me and always shall. I need not tell you the same. Come to me as soon as you honorably can and I will prove it to you. You say that you love me and yet you will not presume to offer yourself to me, because, perchance, I might lose pence or pounds by accepting you. Quedar, that is the only unkind act you have ever shown me. Do you thus estimate my womanhood? Do you think for an instant, in your darkest moments even, that I would refuse you for that? It seems so useless for me to say this, knowing my heart as I do, but for your dear sake, I will say, here and now, I would rather take you for my husband as you are, than any prince or peer in all the world. You will not always lack fame or fortune. That I know, for you are a king among men. But no matter what you may win; no matter if you make what the world may call a failure, if you remain as good a man, as noble as the Quedar I have known, I shall be content. In cottage or castle, I will strive my best to be your helpmate all our days. I pray you Quedar, do not let your exaggerated sense of honor stand between your happiness and mine. You would not be just to either of us, if you did this. Believe me, dear Quedar, and take me at my word. It may be unmaidenly of me to say this but I feel that it is just what a true woman, such as I am striving to be, should say under such circumstances. You have not asked me if I love you, Quedar, you have simply made your confession to me. I too would fain confess, and I say to you now, that I love you as I can never love another. Come to me Quedar when you can. If you are in sickness or trouble of any kind and can not come, send word and I will come to you. YOUR OWN EDITH."

"Be Gorry! an' that's not bad news," remarked Tim, as he came back towards me, "for if iver I see happiness sprid over anny man's face while radin' a leether, it's on that same grimp mug o' yer'n."

I strove to say something in reply, but not a word could I utter.

"I congratulate ye, me bye," he continued, extending his hand, "an' if iver I mate her, I'll put a bisther on the tip o' me tongue, tellin' phwat luck she's in."

"She'd probably tell you your were carrying coals to Newcastle, Tim."

"An' phwat the divil wud she be sayin' that fur?"

"Why! judging from her letter, she's foolish enough to feel sure she's in luck now."

"Well, me bye, if she knows it an' says it to ye, she's a rare judge o' dacint min, fer do ye know, that's the wan thing ye do be nadin'—somebody to give ye some consate o' yersilf. It's jist as I towld ye, months an' years ago—ye be the biggest dom fool for a man that knows as much as ye, that iver I see. Ye've that much conscience ye'd be dishonest—wid yersilf," he added, with a roguish twinkle in his eye.

"Well, Tim, I'm keeping you. I guess you're right about there being no necessity of my visiting Diehl's old place. You go ahead now, and join your party. Don't say a word about having seen me, and I'll join you at Schoharie within two weeks. You might get some one you can trust in Schoharie to write to Sullivan in Philadelphia; he'll be there before the letter, telling him I've escaped and am working my way back to Schoharie. Send the letter to Beatty, and he'll report to Sullivan. Hold on! I'll write it myself, and send it by you. Sneak a change of clothing for me, and leave it under the smallest flat rock opposite the Canajoharie ford, will you? I don't want to carry smallpox into Schoharie. Have you any clothing about camp that you can leave somewhere out here in the woods? I must start Beacraft out of here free from chance of communicating the disease."

"I'd sooner lave the divil a dost of pisen, but to privint a quarrel wid ye, I'll lave him a change o' me own on the hill near the spring that fades this run. I'd do the same for ye, me bye, but there's nothin' in our outfit ye can draw over that big frame o' yer'n. There be some large sizes in the lot below, though. If ye want to avoid all danger, though, an' kape the clothes ye hev, fin' an old schmoke house an' roast the divil outen these. That same'll do for the smallpox. As fer kapin' still about matin ye—I'll do no such thing. The kernil'll repoort ye as bein' a brave lad fer kapin' away from the army, whin ye found ye had the disease. Faith! an' I'll make a hero of ye in spite o' yer tathe. An' now I must be movin'. The kernil'll be wantin' to start out, an', as the felly phwat was a going to be hung remarked—'there won't be a divil av a thing done till I git there.' Here he started up the lake shore on a trot, and as he reached the first curve in the path up to the trail, turned to wave his hand at me and sing out: 'Oh, Pater! Be sure to take good care o' yer gurl's best felly.'" I laughed and nodded, and with this parting advice he was gone.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—CALLED TO PHILADELPHIA.

The recovery of my patient was rapid, and within ten days from the morning upon which Murphy left me, I felt justified in leaving Beacraft to care for himself. Before starting him on his way, I compelled him to bathe, put on the new outfit and leave all his old outfit, except his gun, in the cabin. This cabin I then set fire to and burned to the ground. Much to his surprise, I then informed him that he could go; that I had changed my mind about requiring his company into the valley. Of course he did not know that I had seen Murphy, and while I judged from his actions that he was greatly relieved that I did not ask him to go with me, yet to do him justice, he insisted that he would go if I wished it. I made some trivial excuse, and having given him his gun, some ammunition, and an old knife I had found on an excursion up the lake, I bade him be off. He came up to me as he was about to leave and seemed desirous of shaking hands, but I could not bring myself to that. I heard what he had to say about remembering me if ever I was captured by any of his side and telling him that I hoped he would keep his promise, or do as much for some one else, I started him and watched him until he was well on his way. That was the last time I ever saw him.

I took a roundabout way through the hills, and was a full day more than I need have been in making my way to the vicinity of Stanwix, or Schuyler as it had more recently been named, on the present site of Rome. I had some difficulty in avoiding a band of Onondagas, who despite the chastisement Col. Goose Van Schaick had given them the spring before, were yet hanging about their lakes. Indeed, they seemed quite bold, for when I saw them, they were out east of Oneida, along Wood creek. I did not visit the fort as I did not dare to for fear of contagion in my clothing, and also because I had no need to, having secured a quantity of corn from a white man whom I found inhabiting a cabin in a small clearing, two miles south of the fort.

Below Herkimer I felt comparatively safe, and there, near the river, fumigated my clothing in an old smoke-house, by burning charcoal under it. This job was a tedious one, as it occupied two days, during all of which time I was obliged to sit about my fire, wrapped in an old blanket. I had appropriated from the outfit Murphy left for Beacraft. This process of purification completed, I took a bath in the Mohawk's icy waters, threw away the blanket, appropriated an old batteau I found on a rift near Nellis' ford, and with a pole and a rude paddle, made fast time, night and day, down the river. As I expected, I found help at Little Falls to carry my heavy batteau, for I now met soldiers or friendly Indians almost hourly by day. October 18th, I reached Schoharie without incident and was well received. Murphy having paved the way for me, by relating my capture and escape, with Beacraft transformed into a wounded Oneida, whom I had cared for and buried. Even Woolsey offered me hearty welcome, although I knew he did it to disarm suspicion, and to it I could not respond, as I might have done had I not known the underhand work he had been guilty of.

No sooner did I reach Schoharie, than I determined to apply for a furlough. Just how to proceed, was something of a puzzle to me, for while I had never been formally enlisted, I had been throughout the recent expedition, under the general command of Major Parr. I talked the matter over with Murphy, and we had about come to the conclusion to write to General Sullivan, when I received from Lieutenant Erkuries Beatty at Philadelphia, a very friendly and mysterious letter. Accompanying it was an order from Major Parr, countersigned by Colonel Morgan, requiring my presence at that city. This order was brief and formal, and was enclosed within the letter from my friend, the lieutenant. I therefore supposed I must first find him, as the order did not require my reporting to any officer in that city. The letter was evidently written in great haste and read as follows:

"Philadelphia, November 10, 1779.

"Fried Quedar:

"Heard-but three hours since of your whereabouts and beg to inform you, that your presence is at once required in this city. Cannot now explain, but assure you it is for your interest, as well as a matter of duty that you come direct. We were mustered out for four months, at Easton, October 22. Companies breaking up, subject to recall. Come to me here,—shall be stopping for space of thirty days from December 1, either in this city at the London Coffee house or out at Bethlehem—and I will explain. Enclosed find order, which you may show to commanding officer at Schoharie, if you have not already killed him. Retain it, as you may need it as a pass on your way. Also enclosed find order for two hundred and fifty dollars in hard money, good on presentation to nearest paymaster. If he can't give you hard money, keep it until you find one who can. Don't accept certificates or scrip. They're rotten. This was made especially for you as you were not regularly enrolled, and have not drawn, nor can you draw any pay for service during recent campaign. No one knows how you came to be with Morgan at Bemus Heights, but Colonel Morgan says you were there, and he has attached his signature to this order. Both he and Sullivan went before the congressional committee to-day in your behalf, and from there followed me to the board. Am in good health and having a good time. Hope to see you soon.

"Your friend and well wisher,

"ERKURIES BEATTY."

"To PETER EHLERSON, Esq.

"Captain Morgan's Rifles."

"Captain Morgan's Rifles! What does that mean Tim?"

"It manes yere promooted, me bye. Can't ye git that troo yere thick hid?" demanded Tim dancing with excitement. "Be Gorra! If ye'd a lived wid thim Dootch two year longer, that pall o'yern wu'd a ben proof against a tomahawk, so, 'tw'ud."

"It does look as if something of that kind was meditated, Tim. But what company am I to be given command of?"

"Gineral Washington and I haven't settled that little matther yit," returned Tim gravely, whereat I laughed. "Nom-o' yere sniggerin' an' sneerin', ye ongrateful omadhoun," blustered Tim, "or bedad, I'll tell the Gineral to redooce ye to the ranks agin. Kim on up to Major Wulsey now, an' show him this. I'm wantin' to see the warts o' the turkey gobbler grow rid."

And Tim was satisfied, for Woolsey did look more nearly like a turkey cock than a man. He at first swore I should not go and declared he would not recognize the order, but when the paymaster at Albany, to whom I sent the order, paid over the money, and I set about preparing for my departure, he held his peace. I need not detail at this time the many kind expressions from all the valley, as the news of my intended departure and probable promotion became noised about. I had never known before how many friends I had made there. From up and down the valley they came to bid me good-bye and God speed. Men and women, youths and children—all seemed interested in me.

The next morning I set out with Skenando, who had come in from the upper fort to accompany me down through the Delaware country. As we departed,

Whip Made From Branch of a Tree.

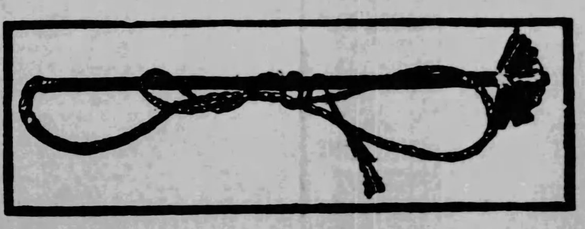
Handle and Lash Cleverly Wrought by the Jamaicans

In Jamaica a very novel whip is manufactured and widely used. Its peculiarity lies in the fact that every portion of it is fashioned from a single branch of a tree.

When a whip is to be made, a long strip of bark is removed from the tree and the lower portion is shaped into a handle or stick, while the upper portion is cut into thongs, which are then twisted until they form a lash. For that part of the lash which is near the top of the stick heavy and strong thongs are used, but from that point downward they gradually become lighter until they finally taper off into a single thread.

It requires considerable skill to taper off a lash of this kind properly, for the lower thongs must be very thin and must be twisted with great care. Besides the stick and lash there is a topknot at the bottom of the stick, and this, too, is fashioned from the same strip of bark and is generally moulded in an artistic manner.

A whip of this kind is very strong and also very light. The stick is about three and a half feet long, and the lash is about six and a half feet. The bark used is taken from the tree known as "Daphne agetta," which is abundant in Jamaica.—New York Herald.



men, women and children came running out for a parting hand-shake, and as we, having reached the little hill over which the trail at that time ran southwest, turned to wave them good-bye, the crowd set up a hearty cheer, swinging hats, aprons, coats and sunbonnets as long as we were in sight. Three days from that time we reached the Delaware, where we intended striking it, and having procured a canoe, were hurrying south before the river closed. Anchor ice was lodged in all the rifts, worse below Cook house than elsewhere, and while the weather was pleasant, it was cold. We met with no adventure worth relating, and made good headway for four days thereafter, when one night a cold snap closed the river and we were obliged to stay ashore and make preparations for my long tramp. We were now about two miles north of the great gap, where the Delaware breaks through the Blue mountains, and I had determined to leave the river, strike west a few miles, thence south across country and shorten the distance, which would be much greater around by Trenton, also safer. As the hour for parting came, I could see that Skenando was deeply affected. He had slept but little during the night, although we were now in a country where there was little, if any danger and I believed that the fact that I was leaving the Indian country, probably for the last time, weighed heavily on his spirits. However, with his usual stoicism, he had made no talk on the subject, as he prepared our breakfast. I also noted he ate but little. After breakfast, he assisted me in making up the heavy pack; that task done, he came up to me, placed a hand on either shoulder and looked up into my eyes.

"Well my Father," I suppose we must part," said I as carelessly as I could, for I too was somewhat affected.

"Yeeah! Shenando will be childless now," returned the old warrior mournfully and he heaved a deep sigh. "No friends! No lodge! Owaimee! Hon Yerry! Quedar!—All gone! No one to care for Skenando."

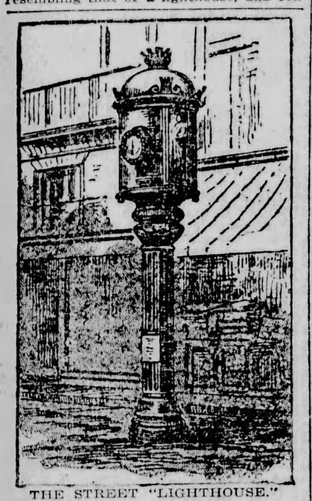
"Hadn't you better come with me? I can perhaps find a place"—the old man shook his head sadly. "No, no, Quedar, Skenando too old to go to big village now. He kill Butler an' then he want to die."

I took both of his hands in mine, gazed steadily into his eyes a brief instant and then picking up my rifle, without a word turned and took the trail. At the last bend I looked back, to see him standing there, his eyes seemingly fixed on my retreating form. My own eyes were moist as I went over the ridge from out of his sight.

(To be Continued.)

STRETCHER IN A LAMP POST

An ambulance in a lamp post is the latest idea in street contrivances, says the Chicago Tribune. Paris has just been endowed with several specimens of what is called a "phare de secours," or first-aid lighthouse. It consists of an ornamental bronze pillar about fifteen feet high, with a round, overhanging top resembling that of a lighthouse, and con-



THE STREET "LIGHTHOUSE."

taining a clock face barometer and three transparent pictorial advertisements, revolved by clockwork and lighted by gas from within. In the base of the pillar is a letter box, and in the shaft is a folding stretcher, with printed directions for affording first aid to the injured. In case of a street accident the stretcher can be immediately obtained by breaking a small glass window just above the letter box, taking out the key, and unlocking the receptacle.

Hitting Him Hard.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "do you think we shall ever be rich enough to own a yacht?"

"I shouldn't be surprised."

"When we can afford it, you will buy me a yacht, won't you?"

"Certainly."

"Well, Charley, dear, I know you are a business man and I know you want me to be a business woman. If you will give me a new hat and a new gown and a new coat now, I won't say a word about the yacht. Isn't that a lovely discount for cash?"—Washington Star.

THE ANTI-TRUST Whiskey 4 FULL QUARTS Of Best $5.00 Trust Whiskey FOR $2.85 Express Prepaid to your nearest express station. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

ANTI-TRUST WHISKEY AT HALF THE COST OF TRUST WHISKEY.

Best $5 Trust Goods Sent Out by the Green Mountain Anti-Trust Distillery at $2.85 per Case of Four Full Quarts, Express Prepaid.

One ounce of Green Mountain Whiskey goes farther than two ounces of any other—this is what the U. S. Gauger, who knows what he is talking about, says. It is prescribed by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves, because of its purity and utter absence of all health-destroying substances. It is distilled from choicest small Pennsylvania and Maryland Rye, and the Bourbon is guaranteed Kentucky inspection. Send $2.85 for a trial case of four full quart bottles, and get a beautiful etched whiskey glass and cork-screw free—all charges prepaid to your nearest express station. If not satisfactory your $2.85 will be refunded by first return mail. The Green Mountain Distillery sells only to consumers—direct from distillery to family. Send for special anti-trust cut price list for assorted combination case of best brands. Address

M. C. BEEFER, President,
Warehouse 2, Kansas City, Mo.

HALF A MAN.

When a man is sick and can only work half the time he is practically half a man. It requires his whole physical energy to do half a man's work.

In general the weak run down condition which cuts the strength and energy in half is due to disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. You could not expect a half starved man to work more than half the time. The condition of the man with weak stomach is that of the half starved man. He is weak through lack of nutrition.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect nutrition of the body and so restores the strength.

"I had stomach trouble from birth," writes Mr. Willis Seaman, of Washingtonville, Orange Co., N. Y., "and suffered with it more or less as I grew up. At the age of 25 I was broken down with dyspepsia. My suffering was terrible. Could not eat without distress. Could only eat a few certain things and was not able to work half the time. Every thing I tried only gave me temporary relief. My wife finally persuaded me to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets.' I took six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I then felt so well that I stopped taking medicine. Several months have passed and I can do the hardest kind of work, can eat anything that is set before me and enjoy it. I am 27 years old and this is the first time I have ever been well."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

Recent Literature.

The following new volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named:

From Chas. Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

The well-known critic, W. C. Brownell, has written Victorian Prose Writers, a book containing very careful analyses of the prose work of six of the great British authors. Beginning with Thackeray, Carlyle, George Eliot, Matthew Arnold, Ruskin and George Meredith follow successively.

Essays and Addresses, by Augustin Birrell, is a collection, the main topics being John Wesley; What, then, Did Happen at the Reformation? The Christian Evidences; The Ideal University; Robert Browning; Is It Possible to Tell a Good Book From a Bad One; The House of Commons and Sir Robert Peel.

Lives of the Hunted, by Ernest Seton-Thompson, is a series of stories of animals, beautifully illustrated.

From L. C. Page & Co., Boston:

The Washingtonians, by Pauline Bradford Mackie, is a story whose scenes are laid in the capital during the closing part of Lincoln's administration. A charming love story runs through it.

Grand Opera in America, by Henry C. Lahee, is a complete history of opera in this country.

A Gentlewoman of the Slums, by Annie Wakeman, is a story of low life in London, and very well told.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

George Washington, by Norman Hapgood, is an excellent biagraphy, which will become a valuable and permanent addition to our literature.

A Maid of Venice, by F. Marion Crawford, is a novel of life in Venice in the fifteenth century. The story is founded upon facts in Italian history.

The Garden of a Commuter's Wife, is a most charming story by an anonymous writer. It is bright and joyous, and a pleasure to read.

From the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia:

Glass and Gold, by James O. G. Duffy, is a novel of society, and a book which is sure to attract attention by its fidelity to nature and the author's knowledge of the world.

The True Thomas Jefferson, is a life of the great statesman by William Elery Curtis, which has the merit of showing the man as he was, both as to faults and virtues.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York:

The Road to Frontenac, by Samuel Merwin, is a romance of Quebec and the St. Lawrence in the seventeenth century. It is very readable.

A Year in a Yawl, by Russell Doubleday, is the story of an actual trip of four young men by water from Chicago down the Mississippi, up the Atlantic, and home by the St. Lawrence. It is handsomely illustrated.

From T. Y. Crowell & Co., 426-428 West Broadway, New York:

The French Revolution, by Dr. Jessica B. Piexotto, is an exhaustive study, on broad lines, of the relation of modern French socialism to the French Revolution.

This house publishes a new, two-volume holiday edition of Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic, a work which has an enduring place in standard literature.

From George P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d st., New York:

The Marriage of Mr. Merivale, by Cecil Heddlam, is a novel of English life, which is rather interesting, though perhaps a little too prolix.

The Doom of Dogma, by Henry Frank, sets forth a new interpretation of many Bible passages, that is a wide departure from the old methods.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., 5th avenue and 35th st., New York:

Warwick of the Knobs, by John Uri Lloyd, is another Stringtown story, located in Northern Kentucky. It is an exceedingly strong story, though there is no sunshine in it.

From the Fleming H. Revell Co., New York:

Deborah, by James M. Ludlow, is a novel whose scene is laid in the times of Judas Maccabeus, the leader of the Jews in their battle for liberty. It gives an insight into a little known period of Jewish history.

From D. Appleton & Co., 7th and Fifth avenue, New York:

Life of Audubon, by Hezekiah Butterworth, is a narrative of the life of the distinguished naturalist for young people. It is well illustrated.

Captain of the Crew, by Ralph H. Barbour, is a healthy and wholesome story for boys and girls, treating of school life and school sports.

From R. H. Russell, 3 West 29th st., New York:

Ten Boys From Dickens, by Kate Dickenson Sweetser, is a book for young people, in which are presented, as complete stories, the lives of the ten boys portrayed in Dickens' works.

The Heroes, by Charles Kingsley, is that author's exquisite version of the Greek fairy tales, lavishly illustrated with sixty brilliant drawings. It is for children.

The Merry-Go-Round, by Carolyn Wells, is a book of witty rhymes, jingles and verses. It is a child's book, and beautifully illustrated.

Mother and Baby is the title of a collection of sweet lullaby poems by Mary D. Brine. The cradle songs are illustrated with thirteen full-page pictures.

From R. F. Fenno & Co., 9 East 16th st., New York:

Paths to Power, by Floyd B. Wilson, is composed of fourteen papers, in which are described a course of self-development which is practical and leads to the highest results.

From A. L. Burt, 97 Reade st., New York:

Amos Dunkel, Oarsman, by James Otis, is a story of the whaleboat navy of 1776. It is the latest of the Continental Series of boys' books, and very interesting.

With the Regulators, by the same author, is a story of Revolutionary days in the Carolinas. It is a book which will be appreciated by any boy.

From the G. W. Dillingham Co., 119 West 23d st., New York:

Old Jed Prouty, by Richard Golden, is the story of the famous play, with added material gathered from the Maine town where the scenes are laid. It is genuinely interesting.

CARNEGIE'S EXAMPLE

Not Likely to Be Followed by Many Wealthy Men.

Washington Post.

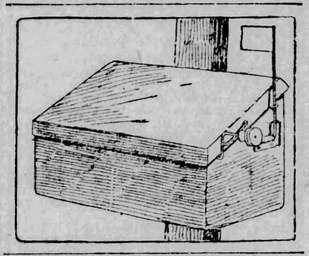
The Chicago Journal, speaking of Mr. Carnegie's gift of $1,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds to twenty-three of the head workmen in the Carnegie Steel works, expresses the hope that other large employers of labor will follow that example of munificence in rewarding employes for faithful and intelligent service by admitting them to a greater share in the profits than in strictness they are entitled to receive. The Journal declares that "if they wil do so the labor problem will soon disappear, the relations between labor and capital will become and remain cordial, and we shall hear no more in the land the voice of the demagogue shrieking that the workingman can never hope to raise his nose from the grindstone."

There is no basis for intelligent generalization in this almost phenomenal act of a really phenomenal man. Mr. Carnegie's career as a business man and philanthropist has no parallel. Doubtless the methods by which he succeeded in accumulating millions might be studied with some profit by capable young men; but his theory that the man who dies rich dies disgraced, although it naturally excites much admiration, is unlikely to be adopted and immediately acted upon by other rich men while still in the full tide of amazingly profitable business. Most of them will defer the work of impoverishment by munificent gifts until "a more convenient season," and "Death, who in his vast affairs ne'er puts things off," will find them stil holding on to their accumulations. Whatever of benevolence they may plan will be of the post-mortem variety and quite as likely to be used up in litigation as to reach the end designated by the testator.

Mr. Carnegie's million-dollar gift to a few of the men in his employ is by no means a contribution to the literature of the labor question. Its bearing on that subject is even less direct than that of his gifts for the establisment of free libraries, art galleries, and technical schools. The million-dollar gift reaches only a few men and their families, while the others reach millions at once and will continue for centuries to affect the lives and characters of coming millions.

NEW LETTER BOX FOR RURAL ROUTES

Since the government has begun to establish free delivery in the rural districts it is obligatory upon each farmer to provide a convenient and safe repository for the mail matter, or the carrier cannot be compelled to accommodate him. The letter box recently designed by Edson W. Phillips, of Cassadaga, N. Y., and shown in the picture, has a number of advantages to recommend its use in this service, the principal improvement being a signal to indicate both to



the farmer and carrier if there is anything in the box. This is accomplished by setting the bright-colored metallic flag in a raised position. The mast which carries the flag is pivoted on the side of the box and has a short finger lying parallel with the mast. When mail matter is to be inserted in the box a turn of the crank releases the interior catch and allows the lid to be lifted. As the lid falls the carrier or farmer lifts the mast and sees that the projecting finger enters a tube at the side of the lid to support the flag in an upright position. The box is, of course, waterproof, and the interior locking mechanism prevents the blowing open of the cover by a strong wind.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

"Always think before you speak," said the prudent man.

"I can't possibly arrange it," answered the young politician. "I'd have to disappoint too many audiences."—Washington Star.

Mr. Plaid—I really enjoy my Sunday golf.

Mr. Hootman—Yes. On week days the minister is so likely to be around.—Brooklyn Eagle.

"We never remember the faces of those we love most dearly."

"That's so! To save me, I can't tell what a hundred-dollar bill looks like!"—Detroit Free Press.

Borroughs—No; I don't like Sharpleigh very much!

Gushington—Ah! But when you get him in a reminiscent mood, isn't he really delightful?

Borroughs—Hardly! I got him in that mood once and he recalled a five-dollar loan he had made me.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Doctor—Did you follow my advice and count until you fell asleep?

Patient—I counted up to 18,000.

Doctor—And then you fell asleep?

Patient—No; then it was time to get up.—Baltimore World.

Pretty Girl—Did you see the way that man looked at me? It was positively insulting?

Big Brother—Did he stare?

Pretty Girl—Stare? Why, no. He ran his eyes over me and then glanced off at someone else just as if I wasn't worth a second thought.—Tit-Bits.

Virtues of Common Things.

Let's not despise just common things,
For here's a truth there is no dodging:
The bird that soars on proudest wings
Comes down to earth for board and lodging.
—Nixon Waterman, National Magazine.

TWICE TOLD TALES.

No Meat Extracted From Them by Some Who Most Need the Facts.

We have more than twice told the reader, of this fact that he or she may perhaps easily discover the cause of the daily ill feeling and the experiment is not difficult to make.

But there are readers who think truths are for some one else and not for themselves.

Some day the oft told fact will flash upon us as applicable when the knowledge comes home, that day after day of inconvenience and perhaps of suffering has been endured, the cause not being recognized or believed, although we may have been told of the cause many times over, but never believed it applied to us.

It would startle a person to know how many people suffer because they drug themselves daily with coffee. We repeat it, it is a powerful drug, and so affects the delicate nervous system that disease may appear in any part of the body, all parts being dependent for health, on a healthy nervous system.

Relief from coffee for 30 days has cured thousands of people who never suspected the cause of their troubles.

The use of Postum Food Coffee is of great benefit to such, as it goes to work directly to rebuild the delicate cell structures from the elements nature selects for the work. Relief from a heavy drug and the taking of proper nourishment is the true and only permanent method.

DROPSY TREATED FREE!

$3.75 Worth of New Treatment Will Be Sent Free to Any of Our Readers by the Well-Known Chicago Specialist, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B.

Dropsy is a terrible disease in its last stage. At first no disease is apparently more harmless, a little puffing of the eyelids or hands or a slight swelling of the feet, ankles or abdomen. Yet no death is more fearful. The unfortunate patient slowly drowns in the water of his own blood.

Dr. Miles' specialty is diseases of the heart, liver, kidneys, nerves and dropsy. To introduce his new Dropsy Treatment he will give away $10,000 worth. Hundreds of testimonials of the most remarkable cures will be sent on request. One gentleman was cured after having been given up by ten Grand Rapids physicians; a lady after six able Chicago doctors pronounced her case hopeless.

Mr. R. Trimmer, of Green Spring, Pa., writes: "Your Special Treatment cured Mrs. T. of serious heart disease and dropsy after many physicians had pronounced her case hopeless."

Mr. H. A. Groce, of 504 Mountain st., Elgin, Ill., aged 72, was thought to be incurable from dropsy, which reached to his lungs and caused smothering spells, cough, shortness of breath. He reports: "Dropsy all gone; better every way." Mr. James Pinkerton, editor of the Russiaville Sun, Ind., writes: "Mrs. P. was given up by three physicians. She owes her life to Dr. Miles' skill. She now performs her household duties at sixty-five years of age."

Mrs. M. B. Morelan, of Rogers, Ohio, says: "Dr. Miles saved my life by curing me of that awful disease, dropsy and heart trouble; I suffered terribly." Miss Sophia Snowberg, of No. 292 21st ave., Minneapolis, testifies: "Three days after commencing treatment for dropsy it was nearly all gone, after two allopathic and two homeopathic physicians had failed." Mr. F. Colburn, of Blessing, Ia., writes: "Dr. Miles' Treatment has performed a miracle for Mrs. C. after her leg burst from dropsy."

Dr. Miles' Treatment is much superior to any others and to obtain the best result it is specially prepared for each patient. Every afflicted person should send for this marvelous Treatment. $3.75 worth sent free upon request. Address Dr. Franklin Miles, 201 to 209 State St., Chicago. Mention this paper.

AUTUMN COQUETRY.

The painted woods in dazzling gowns
Of red and garish gold
Are garbed for autumn's festival,
To greet Jack Frost the bold.

Oh, bravely shines the gay attire
Of each bedizened hill.
The fickle prince of ice and snow
Should flirt with all at will.

He'll smile upon each crimson slope
And flatter groves of brown;
He'll kiss the lingering birchen green
Until the leaves float down.

Oh, preen you now your pretty robes,
You woods who would coquette;
Jack Frost has won you, you are his,
Your master you have met.
—Frank Farrington, in Filed and Stream.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

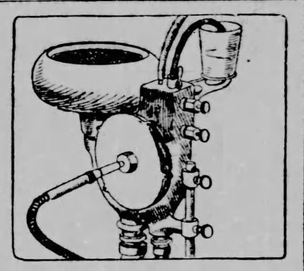
WALDING KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

NEW WATER MOTOR FOR DENTISTS' USE

The foot-power motor for driving dental machinery is fast becoming a back number in up-to-date offices, and its place has been supplied hitherto by the electric motor, with its foot-controlled switch. As an economical substitute for electric power Joseph E. Van Nostrand, of Canton, Ohio, has designed the water motor illustrated below. It has the advantage



of combining two very necessary portions of a dentist's equipment in one machine, thus requiring less space in the office, the difference in size of the cuspidor support with the new motor added being slight. As will be seen the motor chamber is located in the center of the frame, the water passing up one side to enter the motor, cuspidor and tumbler, with the discharge pipe of larger size opposite. The upper valve controls the flow to the cuspidor, and may be opened without reference to the lower valves, leading to the motor. By varying the size of the opening in the second valve the speed of the motor is easily controlled, and the flexible shaft transfers the power from the motor to the drills, cleaners, etc. Provision is made for swinging the outfit on its standard to obtain the best adjustment of both motor and cuspidor, while the short pipe supplies water to the glass and the one to the left is used for removing saliva from the mouth of the patient by suction from the cuspidor feed.

If You Want to Be Beautiful.

Save money on toothsome trash and spend it on a reliable masseuse.

Save money on clothes and spend it on your complexion.

An ugly skin and beautiful apparel fight it out together.

There is the complexion brush.
The fortnightly steam bath.
The purest of olive oil soap.
Complexion bags of bran.
Astringents, such as benzoin.
Bleachers, such as hydrozone.
Health breads, such as whole wheat.
Cooling salads.
Hot water for internal treatment and hot water for external treatment.
And cold water and tepid water and vapor baths and sponge baths.
Nine hours' sleep.
Hygienic underwear.
An afternoon nap.
Health, perfect health.

The road is hard to climb that leads to beauty's castle.

What the Letters Mean.

Emporia people put "A. L. T." after everything they write and the conundrum has never yet been correctly guessed by any visitors to the town. It means "A Live Town."—Kansas City Journal.

The Responsibility.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Nature drew the color line, and not the people of the south.

Latest News From the Stars.

Scientific research moves steadily forward. In physical laboratories, in astronomical observatories all over the world, men devote their lives to probing the mysteries of the unknown. Our fund of knowledge grows by a process of slow but steady accretion. Observations and experiments, often carried on in series for years, finally result in the discovery of a new truth, which in turn becomes the foundation for new lines of research.

One result of this necessary process is, that volumes on the physical sciences are seldom up to date. Facts do not find a place in the text and reference books until they have become an old story to the scientific world. As a rule, the general reader is several years behind the times, as to his knowledge on scientific subjects. It is not until a new book appears, which brings some subject up to the immediate present, that the reader can bridge the gap and bring his information up to date.

Such a book is Prof. Simon Newcomb's volume, The Stars: A Study of the Universe, just issued by George P. Putnam's Sons, New York, as the latest volume of their excellent Science Series. Its 334 pages tell us the latest ascertained facts regarding the universe of which our solar system is but an insignificant part, and discuss the profound problems which confront the astronomer—or, rather, astrophysicist.

The volume opens with a review of researches made in recent years into the skies visible in the southern hemisphere, and the special work to which various observatories all over the world are devoting attention. As to methods of work, the systematic photographing of the heavens, which is now going on, "will probably show more than fifty million stars, perhaps one hundred millions, possibly twice this number," says Prof. Newcomb. Follow out this line of thought, and it wonderfully enlarges our conception of the universe. For we must remember that we can see none of the stars—that is, bodies outside of our own tiny solar system—unless they are self luminous, like the sun. Remove the latter to the distance of the nearest fixed star, and it would be but a twinkling point of light. Bring a star from the abysses of space to the same distance as the sun, and it would be as large, or larger than our luminary.

To be self-luminous means to be intensely hot. So the stars we see spangling the heavens are all suns. They may have each a system of planets revolving around it, as is our own case. There is, however, no way of ascertaining this, for it is not possible to detect them, if any exist—as is altogether probable. We know, however, there are dark bodies in the heavens, from the study of variable stars. There are very many of these, as revealed by the telescope, but only a few are visible to the unaided eye. A familiar example is a star in the constellation Perseus which the Arabian astronomers, centuries ago, named Algol—"the demon"—because of its changes. For two days and ten hours it is of uniform luster as a star of the second magnitude. Then it begins to decline in brightness, and in between three and four hours it has fallen to the fourth magnitude. It remains fixed at this point for twenty minutes, when it begins to brighten, and in a little more than three hours it regains its original brightness. The same cycle of changes goes on regularly.

The variability of Algol, Mira, and other stars of this type has been an unsolved problem through the centuries. It was not until the invention of the spectroscope, and its application to astronomy, that the means were at hand for probing the mystery. It is now proved that Algol is a double star. We see the bright component of the pair. The other is dark, revolving around the bright one. When the dark one comes between us and the other, the light wanes, and as it passes off the normal brilliancy recurs. The bright star is somewhat more than a million miles in diameter; the dark one, about the size of our sun, and they are a little more than three million miles apart.

Beta Lyrae is another variable star, but the spectroscope reveals that it is composed of two luminous bodies revolving around their centre of gravity. They are of unequal size. When we see them side by side, they are at their brightest. As they revolve, one obscures the other, and the light wanes. The smaller is much brighter than the other. When it is behind the larger, the light is weakest. There are now known over 300 variable stars, and there must be thousands too distant for us to detect their variation in light.

Allied to these are the double stars. There are double suns, one generally larger than the other, and the two revolving around their centre of gravity. Sirius, the brightest star in the heavens, is double. In reality, double and variable stars are the same; it is only when the plane of the orbit lies so as to bring one in front of the other that we can see one of these couples as a variable; in any other position, it is simply a double to the telescope and spectroscope.

Each branch of stellar astronomy is taken up in turn, as instanced above, and brought down from the point at which the latest previous text-books left the reader to the present time. Professor Newcomb's rare powers of sifting evidence and giving to each point its due significance make this volume invaluable to the reader who desires to keep abreast of the march of modern science. The conclusions at which the author arrives are marshaled in the closing chapters, and brought to bear upon the mightiest of all problems—the structure of the universe and its probable limits.

Much of this closing portion of the book is entirely new, even to those who have kept themselves closely in touch with astrophysical progress. The summation of Professor Newcomb's conclusions, which he modestly characterizes as "more or less probable," is:

The stars differ enormously in their actual luminosity, some being thousands or tens of thousands times more luminous than the sun, and others only a hundredth or a thousandth as luminous.

The more luminous stars are the hotter, and the bluer in color; they are masses of intensely heated gas. The bluest and most luminous are mainly in the region of the Milky Way.

The collection of stars, millions in number, which we call the universe, is limited in extent, but it is possible that far outside our universe there are other collections of stars of which we know nothing.

The boundaries of our visible universe are irregular and indefinite, and its dimensions are so great that it requires more than 3,000 years for light to cross it.

The total number of stars runs into hundreds of millions. Outside the galactic region—that of the Milky Way—the stars show no collection into systems or clusters, but are scattered through space with some approach to uniformity.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

TO YOU!

A Special Offer.

MONEY EASILY MADE.

WE believe that an intelligent person can easily earn each day $5 or more and only devote part of the time to the work.

We wish to increase the subscription list of our popular publication, New Idea Woman's Magazine, to 500,000 copies by January 1st, and want you to help us and at the same time increase your income quickly and easily. Send for free sample copy.

Over a hundred pages each month, Fashions, Millinery and Embroidery, 16 or more beautifully illustrated pages in colors, and a large number of other illustrations giving advance fashions, new ideas for women's and children's wear, with full descriptions. Stories in each issue. All matters about Home Interests. All this for 10c a copy; $1.00 a year.

A very liberal proposition for below these prices will be made to you to act as our representative, and you should write to-day.

This magazine is appreciated by women wherever seen. You will make money quickly for your Fall and Winter expenses. Try it. Write us to-day for full information.

Our "New Idea" Patterns are popular the world over.

THE NEW IDEA PUB. CO.,
169 Times Building, New York.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

The illustrations above plainly show what the Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2332 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Concerning Quinces.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some experienced fruit grower please give me, through The Blade, some information about quinces, as to how long it would take them to grow into a bush and bear? Which is the best kind, as to crop and flavor? Which will bear quickest? Which is the best soil for them, clay or sand?—R. L. D., Ecorse, Mich.

Blind From Pinkeye.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a mare that is going blind from pinkeye. She sweats very easy when driving and seems stupid. What can I do to restore her sight?—Subscriber, Keown, Iowa.

Texas Itch.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someoe tell me the best remedy for the Texac itch on cattle? We have tried several preparations, but none does any good.—A. J. S., Leroy, Colo.

Liquid Soot.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to the inquiry in a recent issue, I will say that as all fuel is liable to have some water in it, when burned, it turns the water to steam. If your stove is near the chimney it keeps hot, and so does the pipe, and all of the steam goes up the chimney; but if your stove is farther from the chimney, the longer the pipe the worse, as the farther the smoke and steam go the cooler they get, and if the chimney is so far from the stove that it don't get hot, but is cold, then, when the steam and smoke come in contact with the cold pipe and chimney, the steam turns to drops of water, either in the pipe or chimney, and the smoke colors the water like drops of ink. When there is enough water, it drips down, and soaks through the chimney and sometimes through the brick walls to the house, giving them a greasy, black appearance. Get your fire near the chimney and it will not drip.—E. W., Lamartine, Wis.

Editor Farmstead:—Concerning soot in stovepipe I have had similar experience, and I think the dripping is caused by a pipe damper that holds the smoke so as to distill it into oil, and then, of course, it will leak through the joints of the pipe. That is my experience, at least.—S. M. H., Cory, Pa.

Corn Smut.

Editor Farmstead:—What remedy can be used for cattle that eat too much corn smut?—I. J. B., Boyds Creek, Tenn.

LIVE STOCK MEN.

The Big Convention and Stock Show at Chicago.

Preparations for the coming convention of the National Live Stock Association and the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago are about completed and it is certain that all records in live stock events are to be badly shattered by the dual event. It was feared that the big Stock Show might overshadow the national convention, but that fear has been completely dispelled by the great interest shown in the work of the convention.

The program is about completed, and the highest authorities in the live stock world will take part. Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, will positively be present and will make an address upon the value of live stock to the farmer. Chief Statistician Powers, of the Census office, will be present to tell the stockmen for the first time the net result of the census on live stock, which was taken last year under the auspices of the National Live Stock Association, and in classified form. This will be the first announcement of the total figures, and will provide the stockmen with a basis from which to figure upon the visible supply of live stock in the country.

The land question will come up, and it is likely that some decisive action will be taken regarding the public lands. Just what that action will be cannot be foreshadowed at this time, but the stockmen feel that they are big enough to deal with it, and the attention of Congress will doubtless be called to the subject in some manner.

The proposition to ask Congress to pass a law that will prevent the people of this country from being imposed upon by wool manufacturers will attract the attention of all classes of people. This is the most important question ever brought before the association, and simply means that when the people pay money for all-wool garments in the future they will know that they are buying wool, not shoddy and cotton, as at present. Of course, the wool manufacturers will fight the proposition, but the stockmen and the people generally will be solid for it.

The question of irrigation as it relates to the public lands of the West will be discussed by the ablest men in this country, men who have made almost a life study of the question. The drouth of the past season and its effects, the cattle situation and the sheep outlook, will all come in for consideration. Chief Forester Pinchot, of the Department of Agriculture, will propose a new plan for settling the question of grazing on the forest reserves. Chief Botanist Coville of the department, will give pointers about poisonous plants on the range. Dr. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, will bring up the question of interstate inspection of livestock, and the agricultural colleges and experiment stations of a number of the states will be represented in the discussions.

Aside from this distinguished crowd of experts and officials, there will be the leading stockmen of the country, who will discuss the various propositions from a practical standpoint, and the net result will be the outlining of the policy for this great industry for another year.

With the exception of the first day, the big convention will occupy but half of the day and the other half will be devoted to the great live stock show at the stock yards. This will be the greatest gathering of live stock for exhibition ever before known in the world, and it is doubtful if such a show will be seen again in years. The monster new buildings covering acres of ground will be crowded to their fullest capacity, and in addition a large part of the pens in the yards will be utilized in showing the stock which will come from all parts of the United States, Canada and England. One of the greatest features will be the slaughter of certain fat stock exhibited and a competition on the carcass as well as on hoof. This was a big feature last year, and stockmen learned some things about making meat that they never knew before. Last year the prize steer on the hoof did not even take a place when it came to the final test on the block. It is estimated that the value of the live stock that will be on exhibition will be close to $3,000,000.

BEES ON THE FARM.

Keep Them, but Learn How to Make Them Pay.

There are thousands of beekeepers in the United States, who are in the business for all the honey and money there are in it. There are more who are not in the business for profit. The large majority of these are farmers, and many, if not most of them, have no definite reason why they keep bees. Neither do they know how to make them pay. It may be suspected also that many do not care, because bees can be be kept on a farm without expense, and with very little trouble (and very little honey.) But, with the new century "old things" are rapidly passing away. The prevailing farmers' method of keeping bees should also die out. Here is a chance to learn a better way:

One of my neighbors, a very intelligent and progressive farmer, kept bees for 30 years or more in box-hives, just as his father and grandfather before him had kept them. When he died, a few years ago, there were about 20 of these boxes containing bees standing around in the yard and in the orchard. Not knowing what to do with them the widow sold them "to the highest bidder" at auction, retaining one stand, "as a reminder of father," she told me. The next spring, when plum and cherry trees were in bloom, she sent one of the children down to my place to ask me to come up and hive a swarm that had just come out of the old box that morning. I concluded to try an experiment, so I took one of my new simplicity hives along with me and hived the swarm in that. The woman remonstrated, saying: "It is useless expense. I can't pay for such an expensive thing to put my bees into." But I pacified her by saying: "Never mind, Mrs. Hughes; we will try it, anyhow. If these bees don't gather enough honey this year or next, to pay for the hive, I shall not charge you anytaing for it, and I agree to look after them this season besides."

Well, as soon as white clover came into bloom I put a 28-section super on the hive. Two weeks later when I went to take a look at them, I found they were sealing the sections over, so I added a fresh super, and they filled that also. A little later they began working on sweet clover, and another fresh super was put on, which they also filled and finished nicely.

When it was time to take the honey off I went up without being sent for and did it. She asked me to bring the honey right into the kitchen where she could look at it. And she did look at it, and wondered how it was possible. "Why," she remarked, "my husband never got that much honey from 20 hives at one time." "Of course, not," I replied, "because your husband gave them a big box to keep house in, and then put one little box—about twice the size of a cigar box—on top for the bees to fill for him.

"It pays better to manage one hive right than it does to keep 20 in the old way." And Mrs. Hughes agreed with me, because the evidence was there before her eyes.

What to Feed.

In tests at the Kansas station, the high percentage of protein in alfalfa cut at the earliest stage is the most striking and important factor, since the protein is the constituent that gives alfalfa its great value. Since early cutting of alfalfa also results in securing a greater tonnage during the season, the importance of carrying this idea into field practice cannot be too strongly insisted upon.

Buffalo grass hay is found very much superior to any ordinary prairie hay of the region in its percentage of protein, and also far superior to timothy hay in this respect. In its carbohydrates and fat it is not much different from these.

Kaffir corn stover is superior to field-cured stover in the digestibility of all of its food principles, but Kaffir corn meal is noticeably inferior to corn meal. The most striking feature in the results with the meal is the apparent entire indigestibility of its fat.

The soy bean meal is seen to be one of the most concentrated feed stuffs, being scarcely inferior to cottonseed meal in protein and exceeding it in fat and being considerably superior to old process oil meal in both these respects. In carbohydrates, it is practically the same as in cottonseed meal, but is inferior to linseed meal.

Preserving Eggs.

The charm of a lightly boiled fresh egg is an unknown quantity to the palate of a celestial, which only recognizes eggs when hard-boiled, and much prefer them advanced in age. For ordinary use, especially as a light diet for invalids, eggs are simply preserved by being steeped in salt water mixed with either soot or red clay, in which they are baked when required. But the truly refined process is to prepare a solution of wood ashes, lime and salt mixed with water in which some aromatic herb has been boiled. The paste is run into a tub, and the newly laid eggs are therein embedded in layers.

The tub is hermetically sealed and at the end of 40 days are considered fit for use, but at the end of 40 years they will be still better! They become black throughout, owing to the presence of the lime. But the white becomes gelatinous and "the whole tastes rather like plovers eggs hard-boiled," says one who had the courage to try them. As the value of this dainty increases with age the Chinese epicure discriminates between the eggs of successive decades, treating his most honored guests to the oldest and most costly, just as the owner of a good c

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

William of Orange.

"Please give a biography of William of Orange. Was he the founder of the organization called Orangemen?" — R. B. A., Holton, Mich.

William of Nassau, surnamed the Silent, Prince of Orange, and founder of the independence of Holland, was born at Nassau in 1533 and assassinated at Delft in 1584. In 1544 he inherited the principality of Orange, in Provence. Though the son of a Protestant, he was brought up in the court of the Catholic Queen Mary in Brussels, and as a page in the court of Charles V., who in 1564 put him in command of his troops and employed him in diplomacy. He was of a gay and lively disposition and was called the Silent from the skill with which he concealed his emotions when the French king incautiously revealed to him his plot to exterminate the Protestants. On Philip II's departure for Spain he appointed William one of the council of state to assist his half-sister Margaret of Parma in the regency of the Netherlands. He opposed the persecution of the Protestants, and finally brought about the removal of their principal enemy, Cardinal Grenville, in 1564. But he was unable to prevent the introduction of the inquisition, and the increasing rigor against Protestants. In 1567 he resigned all his offices and withdrew to Germany. He was proscribed, his property confiscated, and his son taken to Spain as a hostage. He then began to raise money and troops in concert with the Protestant princes of Germany. Then followed a long war, which led to the declaration of the independence of Holland. William was made governor of Holland and Zealand and the duke of Anjou of other provinces in the league, which comprised Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overyssel and Gelderland. The duke of Anjou died in 1584, and before his successor could be appointed William was murdered.

The secret political society of Great Britain was not named for the above William, but for King William III. King of Great Britain, who also bore the title of Prince of Orange.

Potatoes.

"In what country were potatoes discovered, and by whom?"—D. W. T., Cork, W. Va.

The common potato, miscalled the Irish potato, still grows wild at the present day in Chili and Peru, and is undoubtedly a native of that region. The potato was carried to England by Sir Walter Raleigh, from Virginia, in 1586, but it is believed it was introduced into Spain much earlier than Quito, Peru. In 1588 it was sent to Belgium from Italy, where it had been received from Spain. It is thought its occurrence in Virginia was due to its recent introduction by the Spaniards.

Cairo.

"Was Cairo, in Egypt, the city where the Pharoahs dwelt in the time Joseph was ruler, or was there a city further up on the Nile, opposite the pyramids? Where was the place where Joseph lived and died? Did the children of Israel cross the Red sea south of the fork of the sea? Can you tell why they were so long going to Palestine, when it seems to be only about 400 miles?"—W. A. C., Gustava, Tenn.

The date of the exodus of the Israelites is placed at somewhere from B. C. 1491 to B. C. 1314. The date is very uncertain. But Cairo was not founded until A. D. 970, at least 2,200 years after the Israelites left. It was founded by Johar, a Saracen general, who named it El Kahireh, Arabic for the Victorious, in commemoration of his conquest of Egypt. At the time the Israelites were in Egypt, the capital was Memphis, which is mentioned by Isaiah, Jeremiah and Ezekiel under the name of Noph. It stood on the western bank of the Nile, a few miles south of the site of Cairo. It is probable that Joseph lived in Memphis, though there is no direct evidence of this.

The Israelites did not cross the main part of the Red Sea, but the Gulf of Suez, which is the western of the two arms at its northern end. An examination of the country north of this gulf shows that the water has receded many miles—that is, the shallow waters of the upper end of the gulf were filled by drifting sands of the desert in the course of time, since then. The place of crossing is not known, but it is now dry land—except that the Suez canal has been dug across the route, wherever it was.

There would have been no difficulty in reaching Canaan after a march of a few weeks; but the forty years in the wilderness was because of the events narrated in Numbers xii. and xiv. Read them, and you will understand.

Tanning Skins.

"Please give me a reliable receipt for tanning hides with the hair on, suitable for rugs, etc."—Old Subscriber, New Moorefield, O.

We gave two such recipes in the Weekly Blade of October 17, second page, in the first-second column. The recipes were for deer hides, but they answer well for any other skins. There is a slight error in one recipe, which is corrected in the Farmstead in the Blade of October 30.

Heating the Capitol.

"When first built how were the chambers of the House and Senate of the United States heated and ventilated? How is ti done now?"—S. H., Neola, Iowa.

Originally the capitol was heated by stoves. Some time in the first half of the last century, hot air furnaces were put in. At present the two chambers are heated both by hot air and by steam radiators. For the former, cold air is driven through a mass of pipes heated by steam, in the basement, which warms the air to about 70 degrees. It passes over water, to furnish moisture, and then pours into the chambers through openings in the floors. That also ventilates them, of course. Besides this, steam radiators are used to aid in heating.

Forms of Government.

N., V., Barre, Vt.: Oklahoma is still a territory. So are Alaska and Hawaii, and governed as are any other territories. Cuba is under military occupation by the United States, and hence governed under the war department. It will be independent as soon as it elects officials under the new constitution, and our army is withdrawn. Porto Rico is governed under the form of government provided by the Foraker act, which was fully explained in The Blade when it was passed, some eighteen months ago. The Philippines are partly under military control and partly under a civil government, instituted by the Philippine commission, which was appointed by the President. Be careful to observe the rules above strictly when asking questions, and especially do not ask more than one question at a time. The Bureau is too crowded to answer a series at one time. Again, it is never of any use to ask for a reply in a hurry. From the nature of things, it cannot be much less than two weeks from the time you write until you get the reply, and often it will be longer.

Schley's Request.

"Why did Admiral Schley ask for the court of inquiry, and was it necessary?"—H. L. W., Angola, Ind.

You should learn to read the papers regularly and keep in touch with events. Mr. Maclay, the author of a two-volume History of the United States navy, which is used in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, the past summer issued the third volume, treating of the navy in the Spanish war. In it he charged Schley with cowardice, disobedience of orders, etc. Schley demanded a court of inquiry. It was his right to do so, and the only way of vindicating himself.

Hypnotism.

C. H., Limerick, Ky.: There is a condition called the hypnotic state, which can be induced in some persons, whose nervous systems are peculiarly sensitive. Hypnotism is a matter which should be left in the hands of trained physicians, and many states have passed laws forbidding under heavy penalty anyone but physicians from attempting to practice it. This is because it may cause great injury to the subject.

Miss Lillie Degenkolbe, Treasurer South End Society of Christian Endeavor, 3141 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When life looked brightest to me I sustained a hard fall and internal complications were the result. I was considerably inflamed, did not feel that I could walk, and lost my good spirits. I spent money doctoring without any help, when a relative visited our home. She was so enthusiastic over **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** having used it herself, that nothing would satisfy her until I sent for a bottle. I have thanked her a hundred times for it since, for it brought blessed health to me and cured me within seven weeks.

I now wish to thank you, your medicine is a friend to suffering women."—LILLIE DEGENKOLBE.

$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone," and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Greater New York.

"Please give a list of the different cities and places that constitute Greater New York and their population by the 1900 census."—J. A. W., Garner, N. C.

The city of New York is composed of the following boroughs. The population is that of the census of 1900:

	Population.
Manhattan	2,018,755
Brooklyn	1,197,100
Bronx	137,075
Queens	128,042
Richmond	64,927

You will find a list of the ten largest cities in the world, with their population, in the Question Bureau of October 12. Please refer to that. We cannot reprint.

Barbed Wire.

In response to a recent query as to the patentee of barbed wire, a correspondent at Eau Claire, Wis., writes as follows:

"Having received lots of information from the Bureau, I will now try to answer one, but perhaps it will not be satisfactory, as I cannot give name, nor date of the first patent on barbed wire. When Iowa was quite a new state, stock was allowed to run at large on the prairie. As timber was not very plenty, farmers used smooth wire for fencing. Wire was very high in price, they would try to fence with three or four wires. Cattle soon learned to go through it. Then they tried all kinds of pokes, but without very much success. There was a blacksmith living in Clinton county (I have forgotten his name), who had a hay stack near his shop fenced with smooth wire. The cattle bothered him a great deal, getting into his hay. Finally he ran his fence with fence pickets without success, he made a lot of sharp iron brads; then cutting some boards into strips one inch square, he stuck a lot of the sharp brads into these strips, and fastened the strips to the wire around a wire so as to form two barbs, one on each end. Then there was a machine patented to run wire through that would put on a barb every few inches; but the trouble with the two last methods was that freezing and thawing would loosen the barbs so they would slip on the wire. Then there were factories started that would twist the barbs twice around the wire. These were the first forms of barb sticking barbed wire fencing. They have been followed by lots of improvements in later years. I am sorry I cannot give name or date, but it must have been nearly forty years ago, as I was a boy at that time, and made lots of that kind of fence. I have made lots of wire staples by hand, as they were pretty high at that time, and I had to do that on rainy days."

Swedenborg.

Editor Question Bureau:—I have just seen your answer to a correspondent's question, "Was Swedenborg a scientific man?" You say he was not a scientific man in the modern sense of the word, and give the impression that his scientific writings were of very little value. On the contrary, not only did he publish much of value to the experimental science of his day, written in the true scientific spirit, but he may be called the most consistent devotee, if not the father of the inductive method of philosophy. A catalogue of his distinct works on scientific and philosophic subjects would fill a column of The Blade, and the works themselves show, beside actual contributions to experimental science, a carefully matured and rational natural philosophy, the doctrines of which are so vitally "modern" that they anticipate and explain the problems with which experimental science is confronted to-day. The crystallization of his doctrine with the most serious questions of modern science, shows not only the sanity of his forecast, but the adequacy of his doctrine to explain the latest facts developed, and this not only in the imagination of his admirers but by the cold confirmation of actual fact. A philosopher, rather than a scientist, you might have said; but philosophy from the standpoint of science as induction from facts adequate to explain the whole series of facts.—L. P. M., Cincinnati, O.

We do not agree with you in your estimate of Swendenborg's scientific writings in the least. We publish the above as a matter of courtesy, and with it we end the discussion of the great visionary and his works.

Mutilating Coins.

"Is it unlawful to mutilate a government coin, such as a penny or silver dollar by cutting it in two or destroying the same?"—E. H., Hewins, Kan.

Yes. Section 5459, Revised Statutes of the United States, reads thus: "Every person who fradulently, by any act, ways or means, defaces, mutilates, impairs, diminishes, falsifies, scales or lightens the gold and silver coins which have been, or which may hereafter be, coined at the mints of the United States, * * * shall be imprisoned not more than two years and fined not more than two thousand dollars."

Josephus.

"Please give the date of the birth and death of Flavius Josephus, the great Jewish historian. Where are his remains supposed to be?"—W. B. W., Erie, Ky.

Flavius Josephus was born in Jerusalem about A. D. 37, and died about A. D. 100. The exact date of either event is not known. We have not idea where he was buried, and do not think it is known.

Largest Land Owner.

The question was asked not long ago, who is the largest individual land owner in the United States? A correspondent in the Washington sends us a clipping which states that the largest ranch in the world is the X. I. T. ranch, in northwestern Texas, which consists of over three million acres, or almost five thousand square miles.

About a dozen years ago, when Texas needed a new state capitol, the legislature adopted a novel plan to get it. A promise was held forth that a vast tract of unappropriated land would be given in exchange for a suitable granite building at Austin. Among those tempted by this offer were ex-Senator Charles B. Farwell and his brother John, who ultimately formed a syndicate in Chicago and took upon themselves the responsibility of erecting the proposed capitol. Their part of the agreement appears to have been carried out to the satisfaction of the state, and in due time came into the possession of the immense domain now known known as the X. I. T. ranch.

The ranch is situation in the extreme northwest corner of the Panhandle of Texas, and covers or touches nine different counties. Its northern boundary is Oklahoma, and its western limit is the line between Texas and New Mexico. In width (from east to west) it averages about 25 miles. In length it is about 200 miles. The land in Texas is known as the Staked Plains, a high plateau. The soil is mostly of a black or chocolate color—very fertile, and covered with a thick coat of buffalo, mesquit, grama and other grasses which cure on the ground and furnish winter as well as summer pasturage for stock of all kinds. At the southern end of the tract the altitude is about 2,300 feet, and at the northern end about 4,700. The climate is pronounced to be generally delightful, the air being bracing, though dry.

As has been stated, the X. I. T. ranch has, with its five thousand square miles, an area greater than that of Connecticut, or of Rhode Island and Delaware combined, for Connecticut, it may be stated for the benefit of those who are fond of exact figures for purposes of comparison, has only 4,750 square miles. Delaware 2,120, and Rhode Island 1,306. After a moment's study of these statistics the question naturally may be asked, "How many towns or other settlements are there in all this vast area?" There are two, and only two: Channing, where the general manager lives, and Texline, in Dallam county. In addition to a combination hotels, stores and schools, but nowhere else on the ranch is there any settlement.

Richard M. Johnson.

We have received five inquiries, from persons in different parts of the country, regarding Col. Richard M. Johnson, who is said to have killed Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and who was Vice President of the United States under President Van Buren. It is asserted that he —a Kentuckian and a Democrat—married a negro woman, by whom he had a daughter. Whether the reported facts be true or not we have never heard this story in the past, but fail to verify it. No biography of Johnson mentions it. If any reader can give us the facts, we shall be glad to have them to answer the above named querists.

Amending the Constitution

"I wish you would tell me if two-thirds vote of Congress can change (or add to) the constitution, or do they only have the power to submit it to a vote of the people?"—U. M. H., Medford, Ore.

Congress can not amend the constitution. The constitution itself provides, in Article V, that "the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution." Then it says such proposed amendments "shall be valid to all intents and purposes when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

National Banks.

"I see the following in a Democratic paper of Memphis, Tenn.: 'When it is remembered that ninety-three national banks were organized in Texas between March 14, and October, 1901, a still better idea of the progress of the state may be had.' Is it not a fact that there was once a time when the Democratic party in Texas and all the Southern states denounced national banks were detrimental to the welfare of the South? Is not the Democratic party of the South slowly but surely accepting the old-time Whig and Republican doctrines?"—W. A. C., Gustava, Tenn.

Most certainly. Many of the old positions of the Democratic party were founded on ignorance; and among these the most notable was its opposition to an United States Bank, and, later, its opposition to the national bank system. Time has demonstrated the positive need of banking facilities, and that the stockholders and depositors are safer when these institutions are under strict governmental control. After a while, the party will be educated up to the point that it will see that the stamp of the government can not create value, and then it will definitely abandon free silver.

Early Christianity.

"Was the Roman Catholic religion the first Christian religion? If so, was it the same then as to-day?"—W. W., Ann Arbor, Mich.

If you will read the New Testament through, beginning with the acts of the Apostles, you will have the account of the founding of the first Christian churches. Later, when Christianity spread through Egypt, northern Africa and Italy, the churches in the large cities were put under charge of a bishop of each city: as the bishop of Alexandria, the bishop of Carthage, the bishop of Rome, the bishop of Constantinople. The bishop of Rome did not claim superiority over all other bishops until the fourth century, when the Emperor Constantine made Christianity the state religion. The Eastern church always denied this claim, and it is to-day under the spiritual leadership of the patriarch of Constantinople.

The Northwest Territory.

"To what did Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana belong prior to 1787?"—Reader, Sherwood, Mich.

By the ordinance of 1787, the entire area north of the Ohio river and west of the Mississippi was erected into a territory called the Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio River, or briefly, the Northwest Territory. This area was claimed by Virginia, Connecticut, and others of the original thirteen colonies, under old grants made by the British crown. These all reliquished their claims to the United States government, Virginia and Connecticut receiving grants of land in Ohio, as payment for their claims.

Siam.

"Is not Siam disappearing before aggressions of France and England?"—G. L., Dayton, Wash.

Probably it would have disappeared, had France continued her aggressions. It is now considered a "buffer state"—that is, an independent nation between the possessions of Great Britain and France, which each finds to its interest to maintain. Afghanistan is another such buffer state—this time between British India and Russia.

We must beg you to send but one question at a time. We have always more questions than we can take room to answer. Hence the Rule above—"but one question at a time." If questioners would observe the rules strictly, they would save us and themselves much trouble.

To All Questioners.

We must again beg that the Rules at the head of this department be strictly observed. Two are continually violated. One is, that the full real name and address must be on the same sheet as the question. Initials will not answer. The other is, the restriction to one question at a time. This rule is made simply because we have, all the time, more questions than we have room to answer. Of course, if there are two or more questions about the same topic, so they can be answered together, that is all right; but don't send two or more questions on different topics.

When the name and address are not both given on the same sheet as the question, the latter will not be answered. When more than one question is sent, only one will be answered, and that very briefly.

Children's Pensions.

In the last issue a question was asked as to whether the children of a deceased soldier, under 16 years of age, can obtain the widow's pension enjoyed by their mother, should she die or re-marry. We handed it for reply to a gentleman presumably well acquainted with the pension laws; but unfortunately his answer was incorrect, as will be seen by the following letter from the Pension office:

Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Pensions,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 22, 1901.

Editor Question Bureau, Blade:—In your issue of the 21st inst. you fall into error in stating that a child can not get the widow's pension of a soldier. The fact is, that they do get them right along until they reach the age of 16 years; providing a guardian is appointed to disburse the funds. If there is more than one child, they receive the widow's pension pro rata. In case she dies or re-marries. The law is intended to furnish protection and education to the child or children of the deceased soldier, and is a good one. Each child receive $2 a month in its own right, besides.

While on this matter, I might add that you could have told the old soldier who inquired about being pensioned that his age (77 years) would entitle him to $12 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, provided he served 90 days, was honorably discharged and does not show an unusual amount of vigor for one of his years.

Grease.

"What are the qualities about grease that makes it slippery?"—F. J. M., Leatherwood, Pa.

The peculiar quality called greasiness consists of the ability to spread in a thin film, without break of continuity. It is the theory that this must depend upon some peculiarity in the shape of the atoms of which grease is corposed. They are supposed to be lenticular in form, so that they overlap one another, and move on each other without friction.

Catgut.

"Of what is cat-gut made? Please give full description."—R. C., Hopedale, Ind.

Catgut is a tough, slender, strong cord, used for strings for violins and other musical instruments. It is made from the dried intestines of the sheep.

Maurice Thompson.

"Please give a biographical sketch of Maurice Thompson."—R. P., Sharpsville, Ind.

Maurice Thompson was born in Fairfield, Ind., in 1844. His parents, who were Southerners, removed to Kentucky, and later to northern Georgia. Maurice served in the Confederate army, and at its close went to Indiana, became a civil engineer on a railway survey, and rose to be chief engineer. He then studied law, and opened an office at Crawfordsville, Ind., was elected in 1878 to the legislature, and in 1885 was appointed state geologist, and chief of the department of natural history. He wrote much for periodicals, and published over a dozen books.

Miscellaneous.

F. H. Orlando, O.: We have not a copy of either.

Subscriber, Ft. Collins, Colo.: Per diem is Latin, and means per day, or by the day.

F. T. H., Indiana, Pa.: We can not undertake to settle arguments for debate. The Bureau is too crowded for that.

I. J. B., Boyd's Creek, Tenn.: A practical tool man says ordinary tools would better be ground on a wet grindstone than a dry one.

J. C., Alum Bridge, W. Va.: No biography that we have of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain) gives the name of his father or other ancestors.

J. F. H., Amsden, O.: We do not understand your question. Please explain the circumstances, and tell what you mean by astronomical reckoning.

C. M. H., Burns Mill, Tenn.: There are no living poets in America of prominence, and we do not care to express an opinion as to who stands highest.

J. M. S., Springerton, Ill.: James G. Blaine was never an advocate of free coinage of silver, in the sense in which the Bryanites understand that term.

F. H., Allegan, Mich., will please send full name, as required by Rules above. Initials don't go; and we can find no name on the Allegan list with your initials.

H. W., Jonesboro, Ark.: It is impossible to say what invention or discovery has benefited the human race more than any other. Such are simply matters of opinion, and people disagree radically upon them.

H. M., Prole, Iowa: One need not be a resident of a city to get a position as postal clerk therein. A soldier discharged for disability needs an average of but 65 instead of 70 in civil service examination, and he has the preference if he passes.

J. E. R., Columbus, Wash.: We cannot devote space to controversy. The question was asked what are the arguments against woman suffrage? We answered the question. Had the question been, what are the arguments for woman suffrage, we would have answered as promptly.

G. E. H., Iowa: It must be a matter of opinion as to who is the best pianist and best violinist in the United States. We presume that most critics would say that either Rafael Joseffy or Pamile Bloomfield Zeisler is the best pianist, and F. Kneisel, of the Kneisel Quartette, the best violinist.

Only a Penny

To Get Well.

I ask only a postal, stating which book you wish. No money is wanted.

I want you to know how nerve power alone operates each bodily function. If some organ is weak, and fails in its duty, I want to tell you how more nerve power will correct it. I want you to know, as I do, that a permanent cure can come in no other way. I have spent my lifetime on this problem.

I will send with the book an order on your nearest druggist for 6 bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Every druggist keeps it. I will ask you to accept the Restorative and test it for a month. If it cures, pay $5.50; if it fails it is free. I will pay your druggist myself for it.

This offer in five years has been accepted by 550,000 people. Practically all of them had difficult troubles, long endured. Most of them were discouraged. Yet 39 out of 40 who received those six bottles paid for them. They paid because they were cured, for otherwise no druggist would ask a penny for it.

I cannot better prove my own faith in this remedy. No physician can do more than pay for your treatment if it fails. No other does so much. Won't you write a postal to learn if I can help you?

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 528, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia, Book No. 2 on the Heart, Book No. 3 on the Kidneys, Book No. 4 for Women, Book No. 5 for Men, (sealed) Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

ARTEMUS WARD.

As the Humorist Worked Before He Became Famous.

On going into the Cleveland Plain Dealer editorial rooms one morning, I saw a new man, who was introduced to me as Mr. Browne.

He was young, cheerful in manner, tall and slender, not quite up-to-date in style of dress, yet by no means shabby. His hair was flaxen and very straight; his nose, the prominent feature of his face, was Romanesque—quite violently so—with a leaning to the left. His eyes were blue-gray, with a twinkle in them; his mouth seemed so given to a merry laugh, so much in motion, that it was difficult to describe.

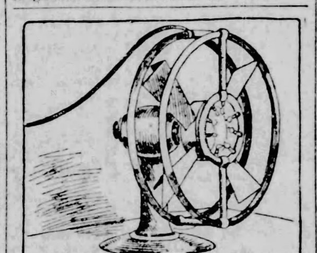
It seemed as though bubbling in him was a lot of happiness which he made no effort to conceal or hold back. When we were introduced he was sitting at his table writing. He gave his leg a smart rap, arose, shook hands with me, and said he was glad to meet me. I believed him, for he looked glad all the time. You could not look at him but he would laugh. He laughed as he sat at his table. When he had written a thing which pleased him he would slap his leg and laugh.

I noticed that George Hoyt and James Brokenshire, at their tables, were pleased with his merriment, and indulged in broad smiles. As I bade him and the others good morning, he said: "Come again, me liege." I thanked him, said I would, and went my way thinking what a funny fellow he was.

Within a month thereafter appeared in the columns of the Plain Dealer a funny letter signed "Artemus Ward." The writer said he was in the show business, had a trained kangaroo, "a most amoosin' little cuss," some "snaix," and a collection of wax figures, which he called a "great moral show." As he was coming to Cleveland to exhibit, he made a proposition to the proprietor that they "scratch each other's backs"—the publisher to write up the show vigorously, and the showman to have the hand-bills printed at his office and give him free tickets for all his family. So I found my young friend of the gurgle and hay-colored hair to be an embryo humorist just bursting into bloom. Artemus, as from that time he was best known, soon had a city full of friends, myself and family among them.—Century for November.

ELECTRIC FAN FOR WARMING YOUR ROOM

Most people put away their electric fans in the fall, thinking they will have no further use for them until the warm weather arrives in the spring, but we show here a simple arrangement which makes it possible to utilize the electric fan for blowing hot as well as cold air. It is the invention of Edwin F. Porter, of Boston, Mass., and can be used to heat rooms and offices wherever there is a gas jet handy. It also keeps the air in circulation about the room, instead of allowing it to remain still and dead all day. In this apparatus the frame or guard which surrounds the blades of



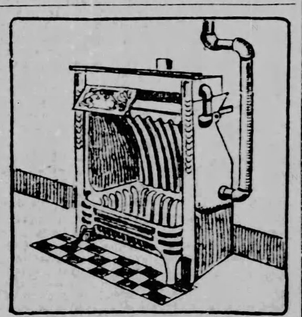
the fan is of hollow tubing and is connected with a gas jet by a rubber tube. The frame being perforated at intervals the gas is ignited as it flows from the openings, the resultant heat being driven about the room by the action of the fan blades. The inventor designs this heater especially for attachment to a thermo-electric fan, which runs solely with the aid of the gas, generating its own current for rotating the fan, but the frame can be readily attached to any electric fan with but little expense.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable, and there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French and English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

FIREPLACE HEATER FOR TWO ROOMS

The ordinary fireplace has the great disadvantage of not heating more than one room, and for this season it is seldom used, except for an additional fire in winter or to take the chill off a room in the spring or fall. John H. Heitland, of Quincy, Ill., has conceived the idea of heating more than one apartment with the open grate, thus changing it from a luxury to a practical heater. The intention is to arrange water pockets around the fireplace in such a manner that a body of water is kept constantly hot and circulates through pipes to other



rooms. A picture of the invention is shown herewith, the firebox standing alone, with the tiling removed, to show the manner of fitting the pipes and conducting the water to the other compartments. At the rear of the grate and projecting over it is a corrugated plate, which forms the face of the main reservoir for heating the water, and directly over it is a second chamber partially enclosing the smoke outlet. As the water becomes hot it circulates through the pipes in the other rooms, returning as it cools, and thus keeping up a constant flow as long as the fire is burning.

A Prisoner.

"I thought you guaranteed that suit of underwear you sold me not to shrink?" said the customer who entered the store and stood in a somewhat cramped attitude.

"I did," replied the merchant; "if it shrinks bring it back."

"I have brought it back," said the customer in evident embarrassment, "but I got caught out in the rain and can't get it off."—Ohio State Journal.

The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for December 8. Moses and Pharaoh. Exod. xi:1-10. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—Moses sought release from the duty laid upon him, but finally yielded to Jehovah's commands. Having obtained the approval of his father-in-law, he set out for Egypt and met his brother, Aaron, in the way. The two returned together, assembled the elders of Israel and explained their mission. They then laid the matter in a respectful manner before Pharaoh, who refused to let Israel leave the country and inflicted still severer hardships upon them. By a series of plagues, ten in number, God sought to bring the king to more favorable state of mind. The water of the Nile turned into blood, the visitation of frogs, of lice, of flies, of murrain upon the beasts, of boils upon men, of locusts, of darkness, failed of their purpose. On the contrary the people found their condition much worse and they cried out in bitterness. To-day we study the circumstances of the last interview between Moses and Pharaoh.

PREPARATION.—As on each previous occasion God told Moses in advance what would be done to the Egyptians. It was intended in this way to cultivate the spirit of patience and hope.

Jehovah expressly declared that this tenth affliction should be the last. It would be severer than any preceding and hence effectual. When the hand of judgment is this time laid on the land there will be no longer any resistance. Pharaoh would gladly dismiss the people—he would even compel them to depart. And he would not require them to return, but would insist on their permanent removal.

But Israel had been long oppressed and impoverished. God did not intend to make a nation out of paupers. He had promised centuries before that they should come out with great substance (Gen. xv:14). To make this promise good the people were directed to borrow silver and gold of the Egyptians. This would seem to be dishonorable. The original word might be more properly translated ask or request. This act has been justified on the ground that they had not been properly compensated for their services. Others have urged that the earth and the fulness thereof are the Lord's (Psalm xxiv:1), and that, accordingly, He has a right to give to whom He will (Matt. xx:15). A few have added that precious metals are not to be regarded as personal property (Hag. ii:8), and that the wicked are appointed to serve the godly (Prov. xiii:22). It is better by far to say that the Israelites made a request.

This view is strengthened by the statement that the people had found favor with the Egyptians and that Moses was held in high esteem. This was undoubtedly due in large part to God's blessing upon them, recognized by all, the method by which Abram (Gen. xii:2) and Mordecai were made great (Esth. ix:4). But it is also probable that popular sentiment had turned toward the oppressed race, as the righteousness of their cause was recognized. Without doubt many blamed Pharaoh and on that account befriended those against whom his wicked policy was applied; and hence, on learning of the exodus they gave to them out of disinterested good will.

INTERVIEW.—These preliminaries having been ordered, Moses appears for the last time in the presence of Pharaoh to speak for Israel (Verses 4-8). Boldly he declared to the king that the first born of Egypt should die by decree of the Almighty who would personally pass through the land at midnight. There should be no escape from this awful visitation. From the throne of the mightiest home death should claim its victim. Even the maid, whose service was to grind corn, should be bereaved. The cattle also should perish. In one night the flower and beauty of the land should be destroyed.

Moses declared, moreover, that there should be universal lamentation in consequence. When an Egyptian died all the relatives of both sexes quitted the house and ran confusedly about the streets. The women with their hair loose and their bosoms bare beating themselves, shrieking and howling as they passed, gave unrestrained expression to their grief. Hence, when every household should have some member of it dead the general wail in the land should exceed anything witnessed before or after. That would be the darkest night, the most terrible calamity in the history of the nation.

It was further declared that there should be absolute calm and repose among the people. Not a dog should even move his tongue against man or beast. This refers not to the hostile barking of dogs, as when some disturbance has been made, but to the howling which dogs do when sickness or death visits a family. This animal which comes so near to man appears to have a sympathy unknown to other animals, and in all the world that sympathy is expressed in the dismal and prolonged wail. In the east dogs are common property—they belong to all the people, and live in colonies, under government of their own. It will readily appear that if they should unite with the people in the first outbursts of sorrow night would be hideous. But Moses said the dogs would do nothing of this in cities or parts of cities in which the Israelites resided. They would be in perfect rest, putting a difference between them and the Egyptians.

Moses further said to Pharaoh that the servants would come to him at that time and bow themselves in deep humiliation and beg that Israel might leave the country. This entreaty would be extremely urgent in the presence of the national calamity. There would be no longer any hesitation. This plague of death upon the first born would satisfy the king and his courtiers that they would willingly grant what thus far they had refused.

CONSEQUENCES.—The sequel to this interview of Moses with Pharaoh forms the conclusion of the lesson.

Moses obtained no consent. The hard-hearted ruler turned a deaf ear to his pleading as he had done on other occasions, and the messenger of God withdrew from the royal presence in great anger. He had good reason for holy indignation. The king had disregarded the welfare and the rights of three millions of souls. He had resisted the voice of God. He had despised the judgments that had been sent upon him. Resentment, and even hate, was but the proof of the righteousness of the man who experienced the emotion.

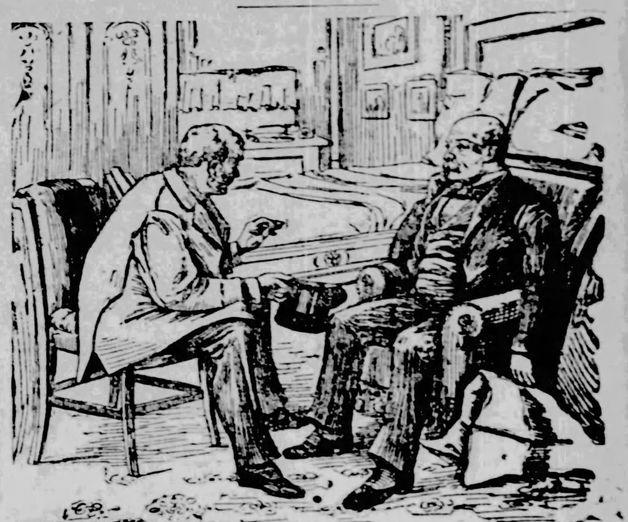
But Pharaoh grew worse as the great leader departed. His courage to resist, his hardihood to face the perils, his indifference to any interior prompting, his heartless cruelty, his stubborn adherence to an unwise policy, were all increased. Sitting unmoved in silence, a coldblooded and selfish tyrant, nothing could be expected from him. And so the Lord informed Moses that the king would harden his heart, and that nothing remained except to inflict the remainder of the evils even as they had been predicted.

The lesson closes with a statement of surpassing interest (Verse 10). Moses and Aaron did all they had been required to do. They had been faithful to their trust, and had completed it. There was no lack or fault in them. The issue was not through any failure on their part. Whatever comes the responsibility must rest with Pharaoh. God has warned and His servants entreated, but the king has resisted.

INSTRUCTIONS—These great truths, set forth in the lesson, are worthy of much careful thought. 1.—Nothing can prevent the accomplishment of God's purposes. He who stands in the way of their execution imperils his own life. 2.—They who wait patiently on God will find that He will make up the losses they have unjustly sustained through the evil deeds of their enemies. 3.—In the favor of the Egyptians we have an illustration that "when a man's ways please the Lord he maketh his enemies to be at peace with him." 4.—A bad monarch who oppresses his people brings trouble to himself and to the land over which he rules (Prov. xxix:2). 5.—The triumphing of the wicked is but for a time. At the judgment day the mightiest king shall bow himself. 6.—They alone dwell in safety who abide in the secret place of the Almighty. Free from all alarms their hearts may rest in perfect repose. 7.—They who are employed in public service for God must faithfully discharge all their duties and leave the issue with Him. It is not for servants to look to results but to work well their tasks. The Lord will be glorified at last in all His dispensations, and they who have acted for Him shall not fail of their reward (Dan. xii:3) even though it be no more than the approval of history (Matt. xxv:21).

DO NOT NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS

Because If Kidney Trouble Is Permitted to Continue Fatal Results are Sure to Follow.



Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one.

The mild and immediate effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

14 West 117th St., New York City,
Oct. 15th, 1900.

Dear Sir: I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand; my former strength and power had left me entirely and I could hardly drag myself along. Even my mental capacity was giving out, and often I wished to die. It was then I saw an advertisement of yours in a New York paper, but would not have paid any attention to it, had it not been advised to warn me against it by some friends with a sworn guarantee with every bottle of your medicine, asserting that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, and does not contain any harmful drugs, and am seventy years and four months old, and with a good conscience I can recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers from kidney troubles. Four members of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four different kidney diseases, with the same good results.

With many thanks to you, I remain,
Very truly yours,
ROBERT BERNER.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, when obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send to you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. Be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Week

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF DIPLOMACY

Secretary of State Hay, at the annual banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce, responded to the toast, "Our Diplomacy." He improved the occasion by explaining the open and direct methods of the United States in its intercourse with other nations, and disabused the minds of his hearers of the old idea that diplomatic intercourse is necessarily a mass of deception and intrigue.

While this was true of European diplomacy in the past, this country bases its diplomacy on the same principles which regulate the personal intercourse of upright and honorable men. He added in explanation: "In my experience of diplomatic life, I can say without hesitation that we have generally told squarely what we wanted, announced early in the negotiations what we were willing to give, and allowed the other side to accept or reject our terms."

While Mr. Hay naturally did not feel at liberty, because of his official position, to name examples of this, they will recur to the mind of any intelligent citizen. Perhaps the best known one is our position with regard to the Boxer troubles in China. And the steps which led to the negotiation of the pending Isthmian canal treaty with Great Britain form another notable instance.

The statement which was most applauded was that portion of his peroration in which Mr. Hay declared that "no wantonness of strength will ever induce us to drive a hard bargain with another nation because it is weak, nor will any fear of ignoble criticism tempt us to insult or defy a great power because it is strong, or even because it is friendly." The United States desires the friendship of all nations, but will not take part in the formation of groups or combinations among them. We desire to trade with all other nations, and we know that such reciprocal commerce will be of advantage to them and of profit to ourselves.

It is in this enlightened spirit that the reciprocity treaties now pending in the senate were framed; and it is the same spirit which prompts the movement in congress for reciprocity through some general law. The true twentieth century spirit is actuating the diplomacy of the American people, and we are laying out a path for the world to follow. In the days of the Spanish war, certain European journals sneered at what they called "shirt-sleeved diplomacy." They could not understand that a frank and honest policy is an advantage in international intercourse. We have proved its superiority to the old-time policy of intrigue and deceit, and other nations will profit by our example.

THE ATHENS RIOT.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat explains the causes of the riots in Athens, beginning among the students of the university, against the proposition to translate the gospels into "modern Greek."

The present language of the educated classes in Greece is Romaic. It is the language of the literature of the country; the newspapers are printed in it. Into it all the great classics of ancient Greek have been translated, as well as the masterpieces of English and European literature. It is the language of the schools and of the educated classes.

The population of Greece, especially the peasant class, is largely mixed with Slav tribes who came into the country during the Middle Ages. In the language of the uneducated classes there is a large admixture of Slav words. In fine, they speak a corrupt dialect of Romaic. The proposition which is so fiercely contested is to prepare a version of the gospels in this corrupt dialect.

Ever since Greece achieved her independence of Turkey, in 1821, a movement has been on foot to gradually restore the pure Greek, and get rid of the Slav element in the language of the people. One of the principal agencies by which they hoped to do this was the skillful adaptation of the gospels in Romaic, as they are read in the church services. It is probable that, in attempting this, they leaned too far away from the popular dialects. The correspondent referred to above says: "It is probably true that an American who can read at sight the Alexandrine Greek of the first century of the Christian era can understand the 'Romaic' version of the gospels now used in Greece more readily without the use of a dictionary than many uneducated Greeks can by merely hearing them read. It is true, on the other hand, however, that the Romaic version is an actual translation into the best dialect of Modern Greek which remains in use."

The struggle is therefore to prevent the spread of a corrupt dialect, full of Slav word-roots and grammatical forms, through the printing of the gospels therein. The latter would mean the continued corruption of the language, and in effect make it a dialect of Russian rather than a dialect of Greek. The outcome of the struggle will be watched with interest. The correspondent declares that "the question involved is the most vital in the life of modern Greece. It is the question of keeping unbroken the Greek tradition against the Slavonic. The riots mean that if the policy indicated is carried out, the existing dynasty will probably be driven out or be kept in power by the intervention of other European governments."

There is still plenty of power going to waste at Niagara. Thirty-two million tons of water roll over the cliff every hour.

PREMIUM OFFER FOR DECEMBER.

The special premium offer set forth below, intended for subscriptions expiring in September, met with such favor that we repeated the offer, and now offer again the same to all subscribers whose time expires in December. Carefully preserve this announcement, as it will not appear again:

We have just mailed to some 15,000 of our subscribers, whose time expires in December, a proposition for renewal, the terms being clearly stated at a price so low that we should have a renewal in every case. We want, however, more than the renewals during December, and to that end we shall here make a proposition that should bring us several hundred clubs. In the proposition mailed we set forth the terms of renewal and clubs of four, but not having room for announcement of premiums for larger clubs, we referred all our December subscribers to this article, which we make a part of the proposition sent by mail. At the club prices stated, it will be very easy work for some one person in every village or thickly settled community to raise good sized clubs of twenty to one hundred and fifty names in a day or two. We do not require a club of names to have all the same postoffice address, and old names will count the same as new, provided their time is about to expire within the next few weeks. It is a very common thing for friends of The Blade to send us clubs of over a hundred, even where no premium is involved. For just this month we offer the premiums stated below, to stimulate club raising, with a view of getting in many hundred clubs early in the season. We shall be prepared to ship over one thousand of these premiums, should that many be required. We hope at least one person in every town, where this proposition is mailed, will take in hand the raising of a large club. You will get pay for your effort any way, because if you do not reach the largest limit, a club of any size will obtain something. Here is the premium offer:

For a club of 175 we will ship a No. 3 decorated 100-piece dinner set—$7.50.

For a club of 150 we will send a No. 3 white 100-piece dinner set—$5.50.

For a club of 140 we will send a half dozen silver plated knives and forks—$4.00.

For a club of 100 we will send a No. 2 white 62-piece tea set—$3.80.

For a club of 90 we will send a half dozen silver plated tablespoons—$3.00.

For a club of 75 we will send a No. 1 white 45-piece tea set—$3.25.

For a club of 50 we will send a half dozen silver plated tea spoons—$1.75.

For a club of 40 we will send a silver plated pickle fork—$1.00.

Furthermore, and this is very important, to all those who send us a club of ten or more, and who do not reach a figure to secure one of the above premiums, we will give the Weekly Blade one year free. No one need hesitate to try for a club, as there is a premium for all who get ten or more. There is at least one member of any family taking The Blade who is qualified, and can take the time to raise a nice club. Remember, this offer is made only to those whose time expires in December and to whom we have sent a card. Remember also that the card MUST be returned with your order, whether it be a renewal or a club. Any December subscriber not getting our card offer by December 5 should write us for another.

The silverware premiums will be sent postpaid by registered mail. Since the dinner sets and tea sets will have to go by freight, the transportation will have to be paid by the subscriber. The amount will be small.

Taken in consideration with the price, this is the best subscription offer The Blade has ever made. We do this now because it is early in the season, and hope it will be appreciated. Later in the season we could not afford it.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GERMANY

Dr. von Holleben, the German ambassador, made a formal and emphatic statement a few days ago, that the relations between Germany and the United States "have never been better or more cordial." He found occasion to say this when speaking of the widespread regret throughout the empire at the assassination of President McKinley.

Dr. von Holleben then referred to various other rumors circulated from time to time by sensational newspapers. He denied that the Emperor William is trying to form a commercial alliance of European nations against the export trade of the United States. Then he referred to the story that Germany is trying to obtain coaling stations or other foothold in South America. On this point he said with emphasis: "I can tell you now that I am officially authorized to state that Germany has no such purpose. I want to deny now, once and for all, these ever-recurring reports in an emphatic and unqualified way. I have told this to the President, who was especially gratified by it."

The yellow papers may now allow their baseless fears to subside. This frank statement admittedly comes direct from Emperor William, and certainly should be accepted as the truth concerning our present relations with Germany. The people will accept it with the same confidence they would receive a similar assurance from England, or France, or Russia.

As Aguinaldo and those friends of his at Guam are all prisoners of war, it is not likely that Congress desires to have them come to Washington to air their views. A sincere acceptance of American rule is all that is required of them.

The American locomotive abroad continues to distance all its rivals in speed, drawing power and economy. And what is true of our engines is true of our other machinery.

THE TRUST QUESTION.

The action of the attorney general of the United States, in ordering that legal proceedings be instituted against three different trusts in various sections of the country, calls attention anew to the problem which these modern industrial combinations present. Prof. John B. Clark, of Columbia University, in a little work on the subject, which he has just issued, calls attention to a very practical and highly important distinction between the centralization of industry and monopoly.

The former—the centralization of industry—has been going on ever since the early years of the last century. Industries like woolen and cotton manufacturing, shoe making, etc., can produce far more cheaply when these goods are made in a factory than when these cloths were spun and woven at home, or shoes made by the village shoemakers. Similarly, a large establishment can produce more cheaply than can a number of small ones, of a total capacity equal to the single large one. Hence this centralization is a decided benefit to the people, because the latter are furnished with better and cheaper goods.

But monopoly is an evil. It means the taxation of the people for private gain. Monopoly is only possible when competition is rendered impossible; and this can only be done by unfair means. There are four principal methods of accomplishing this: First, by discriminating railway charges and secret rebates—which are both forbidden by law, but which are nevertheless practiced; second, the giving of special prices to dealers who agree to handle no goods except those produced by the monopolizing concern; third, the selling of its product below the cost of manufacture in a town or territory supplied by an independent rival; and, fourth, the selling below cost of one special variety of product made by an independent manufacturer, while charging high prices for all other varieties.

The practical problem is to secure to the people all the advantages which come from the centralization of an industry, while protecting them from the extortions of monopoly; in other words, to give independent competition a fair chance. So long as there is fair competition, a centralized industry cannot bleed the public through monopoly. The task is a most difficult one of constructive legislation, but it is one that must be accomplished. A blind, destructive warfare against centralization itself can accomplish no good. The advantages of production by wholesale are too great. The fight must be directed, not against it, but against monopoly.

ROOSEVELT'S POLICY.

The course of President Roosevelt regarding appointments to office is exactly what was expected by those familiar with his frankly-expressed views. He insists on ability and fitness instead of political pull. He does not object to appointing men because of useful political services to the Republican party, but he does insist that such men shall be fully competent for official duties, and with clean and honorable records. And if no man is presented by party managers who possess this fitness, he proposes to exercise his own judgment. In this the American people will uphold him; for the vast majority of them do not care who hold the offices so the duties are discharged honestly and faithfully, and they approve of measuring men for political positions by the same standards an up-to-date business man would use in selecting men for positions in his establishment.

Especially will the people commend his expressed determination to keep political partisanship out of three branches of the government service—the army, the navy, and the insular administration. It needs no argument as to the wisdom of not allowing promotions in the army and navy, and assignments to duty, to be made because of a political pull. Only the other day the President was reported, through a statement by Secretary Root, as saying that it is proper enough for the senators or representatives from a given state to urge the appointment of an officer to the army; but that when he has been appointed, it is only fair to the administration that his future promotion shall be based on merit rather than on political influence. Secretary Root added:

The President has not hesitated to inform senators and others who have applied to him, that no officer will improve his chances by sending his friends to annoy the President in his behalf. On the contrary, the effect will be produced probably will be directly opposite to that which the candidate hopes for. Several senators and representatives have had some disappointment because the persons in whom they are interested have not received the appointments and stations applied for by them, but the Administration as a whole is evidently of the opinion that the good sense and judgment of public men will lead them to the same conclusion as that arrived at by the President and Secretary of War, that is, it a system of records be thoroughly established at the War department showing the progressive work of officers from year to year, it will be far better for the officers and men as well as public officials that such a register be made the guide for selections, details, etc., rather than influence.

This vigorous desire to weed out favoritism and "pulls" in the army—and the navy as well—will meet with the approbation of all right-thinking citizens of the United States, without regard to party. The same may be said of a similar policy regarding the insular governments. Positions in the latter should not be made the rewards of political service. The problems presented in the right control of the people of these dependencies are so serious that they demand the very best talent and the highest executive ability. Let President Roosevelt go on in the path he has marked out for himself. The politicians will not dare oppose him with the people solidly in his favor.

NO ARBITRATION POSSIBLE.

The administrative council of The Hague international arbitration rtibunal has decided that it is not competent for that body to consider the Boer request for intervention in South Africa. This was to have been expected. The two Boer republics were not represented in the conference which organized the tribunal; and a provision was adopted that no countries should be allowed to join after the adoption of the agreement except by consent of all the nations represented. Had the Transvaal and Orange Free State anolied for admission, this could not have been granted without the consent of Great Britain, and this would not have been given. Application for arbitration can be made only by one of the governments embraced in the agreement; and as the Boer republics are not among these, there is no way in which a hearing can be had.

Secretary Hay's summation of our foreign policy is admirable. "No surrender of our own rights, and no violation of the rights of others."

THANKSGIVING.

"Let us go into His house with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise." For the people of this nation have been mightily blessed, and to-day is that appointed by the President of the United States for thanksgiving by the nation for all the bounties received. There is peace within our borders, and plenty throughout all the land. Every man has prospered according to his ability, and there is no one in want who is able and willing to labor. Verily we are blest as a people, and it is meet that we should render thanks to the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

True, the nation has been plunged into mourning through the assassination of its chief magistrate, by the hand of a God-despising and law-defying anarchist; but the murderer destroyed only the individual, not the government. "God reigns, and the government at Washington still lives." Under the beneficent sway of a government of the people, by the people, for the people, we enjoy the blessings of liberty to a degree never before made practical to so mighty a nation. Let us give thanks for that great blessing to which we are all heirs, and offer up sincere petitions that it may continue, and not perish from off the earth.

SECRETARY HITCHCOCK REPORTS.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior announces a radical change in the management of the Indians who have received lands in severalty. Hereafter all such allottees, unless physically incapacitated for labor, will be required to work at least forty acres of their lands. The issue of rations will be discontinued, and every effort will be made to overcome the inordinate laziness of our red wards. This is a policy which should long ago have been inaugurated, and Secretary Hitchcock is to be commended for undertaking it.

Regarding the Indian schools, the Secretary proposes to introduce industrial training for both sexes. He opposes any Indian schools not located on reservations, and says the course of study therein should be restricted to a common school course. In this he is also right.

The most important topic in the report is that of irrigation in arid America. Mr. Hitchcock believes that the time has arrived when reservoirs must be constructed and managed as part of a natural system of forest and water conservation; but he does not believe they will be successful without a thorough scheme of forest protection. He favors additional forest reserves, and for a more thorough and systematic care of these reservations, that their resources be made available "for the conservative use of the people."

Altogether the report, which is very long, is thoroughly business-like in its recommendations, and Congress should see to it that the recommendations which require legislation should be acted upon at the present session.

A Rochester man of Irish birth has just returned from a visit to his birthplace, and tells his friends that "what Ireland needs is statesmen and patriots now, rather than agitators." It has been the misfortune of the Green Isle for many years that she sends mere politicians to Parliament instead of statesmen.

Uncle Sam's marines, who scaled a cliff 200 feet high and thrashed a job lot of Filipinos, performed as notable a feat as Funston's Kansans swimming the Bagbag river under fire.

Champ Clark remains loyal to Bryan. Champ always was a peculiar fellow.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Reciprocity Convention.

While some divergencies of opinion were developed at the reciprocity convention held at Washington last week, the prevailing sentiment of delegates was in favor of some measure of reciprocity. The formal expression of opinion upon the subject was contained in a resolution recommending to Congress the maintenance of the principle of protection for the home market and the opening up by reciprocity of opportunities for increasing foreign trade by special modifications of the tariff in special cases, but only where it can be done without injury to any of our home interests of manufacturing, commerce or farming. In order to ascertain the influence of any proposed treaty on our home interests the establishment was suggested of a reciprocity commission, to be charged with the duty of investigating the condition of any industry and reporting the same to the executive and to Congress for guadance in negotiating reciprocity trade agreements. This resolution was passed with but two dissenting votes.

Taxing Corporations.

Questions connected with the taxation of corporations and of corporate franchises in municipalities are among the most difficult which confront the legislative bodies of the country. From the fact that in early development of public utilities, like gas, water, electric lighting and street-railway companies, American communities generally regarded the obtaining of such facilities as the objects of great importance, great amounts of capital have been invested under the impression that the taxation of the properties would continue to be upon the original moderate scale. On the other hand, the enormous increase in the value of such properties and the multiplication of the facilities they afford brings their taxation to the front in ways which necessarily lead to opposition by corporate interests. The latest instance of this is afforded by Illinois, where the courts have recently sustained the validity of a law which materially increases the assessments of corporations and the amount of taxes they would have to pay. The threat that some of the companies might reincorporate in other states, or even withdraw from Illinois, where such a step is practicable, seems, however, unlikely to be carried into effect.

Foreign Immigration.

While the immigration to the United States seems to be on the increase its character seems to have improved somewhat, at least from a negative point of view. The total steerage arrivals during the last fiscal year numbered 487,918, an increase of 39,346, or about 9 per cent., as compared with the preceding year. Of the increase, 2,020 came through Canadian ports. The addition of 74,950 alien cabin passengers to the figure given above makes a total of 562,868 for the year. It will be seen, therefore, that the tide of immigration is swelling, for we have to go back to the early nineties to find totals approaching that for last year. Of the steerage immigrants over two-thirds were males, and more than three-fourths were between the ages of fourteen and forty-five. Somewhat less than a fourth, 117,587 to be precise, were unable to read or write. Those who were able to bring over more than $30 apiece numbered 56,312, but 294,869 were able to bring sums less than that in amount. The ratio of increase of Italian immigration for the year was 36 per cent., more than three times the ratio of increase from all Europe. The numerical increases from the other European countries aggregated scarcely a fourth of that from Italy. The point is brought out by Commissioner Powderly in the report from which the above figures are taken that, though there were more arrivals last year than the year beforeh the number of those rejected was considerably less.

Trade With Mexico.

The meeting of the Pan-American Congress at the City of Mexico lends interest to the statement recently made by a British consular officer that in the one American country to the south of us with which the United States has satisfactory transportation facilities, Mexico, the trade of this country has vastly outgrown that of other countries. Fifty years ago the trade of Mexico was carried on by British houses, and as late as 1872-73 was in a fairly flourishing condition, but since the opening of the Mexican Central and Mexican National Railways American manufacturers have yearly increased their trade with the republic. To-day the British trade is confined to a few agencies (there being no important commercial establishment), who by means of samples and catalogues undertake the execution of orders. Lack of care and attention to important details are subsidiary reasons assigned for this condition, but in the consular report mentioned, which has reached the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, the main responsibility for the decline of British trade is attributed to the improvement of transportation facilities with other countries, and particularly the United States. This view of things would seem to be confirmed by the statistics of exports to Mexico from the United States and other countries.

Interesting Decision.

A decision made by the commissioner of internal revenue last week is of more than usual interest in view of the fact that the question as to the status of the Philippines is still before the supreme court awaiting decision. It may be premised that under existing laws articles subject to internal revenue taxes at home are relieved from the tax when exported to a foreign country. Some weeks ago a ruling was made by the commissioner which seemed to regard the Philippines as foreign territory, but according to the decision rendered last week, beer, whisky and other articles of domestic manufacture subject to internal revenue tax when consumed in the United States are subject to that tax when shipped to the Philippines. In view of the fact that the Philippine question has not yet been ruled upon by the United States supreme court, it is expected that the tax exacted under the ruling of the commissioner of internal revenue will be paid under protest. The "fourteen diamond rings" case, in which the question is expected to be disposed of, will probably be decided before long; meanwhile the Treasury department has declared its intention to make no ruling in the matter.

Australian Railways.

Recent advices from the antipodes indicate that the federal government of the new Australian commonwealth has under consideration plans for considerable extensions of the railroad system of the country. One of the principal lines which it is proposed to construct, presumably by government aid, will connect West Australia with the eastern states of the commonwealth. This involves building about 1,000 miles of road, skirting what is termed the great Australian desert for nearly the entire distance, although it is claimed that the country through which the line will run comprises enormous tracts of land suitable for pastoral or agricultural development. At the same time, it is pointed out that West Australia is now practically cut off from the other five states comprising the Australian federation, and that a railroad connection of this kind is as much of a necessity as was the original Pacific railroad to our own Union. It may be noted that Australia, with an area of 2,972,000 square miles, possesses only some 14,000 miles of railroads. At the same time, the inhabitants of the six states, aggregating but 3,756,000, make the proportion of railroad mileage to the population among the highest in the world.

Alabama's New Constitution.

Ex-Governor Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama, declares that the new constitution was really voted down by an adverse mapority of 45,000, although the face of the returns show it was adopted by a majority of 25,000. He claims that the white voters who opposed ratification will control the next legislature and make an effort to resist the leaders who have committed a great fraud. But we venture that the counted decision will stand, so far as the state is concerned. Some features of the constitution, however, are likely to fail when the test of the federal constitution is applied.

Annexation Sentiment.

President Gamba, of the Cuban industrial commission, sent to confer with President Roosevelt, says that 75 per cent. of the business people and property owners of Cuba desire annexation. He also says that Palma is the candidate of the annexationists, and, if he is elected, an effort will be made to secure a union with the United States. General Wood is quoted as saying at Santiago that Cuba naturally looks to annexation. Whatever is done toward annexation must be done by the Cubans, after they have formed a government. If Cuba desires annexation after her government is organized, the matter can be considered as in the case of Hawaii.

At the Isthmus.

France and other European nations are making a good many ill-natured and uncalled for remarks about the entirely proper landing of a small force of United States marines at Colon and intimating that other nations have just as good a right, which they propose to exercise if they feel like it, to disembark troops in this portion of South America to defend their interests. The United States government is showing no disposition to discuss this theoretical question, but it is noteworthy that the North Atlantic squadron is tending southward. The battleships Alabama and Massachusetts left the Brooklyn navy yard last Thursday southward bound. On Monday they joined the other vessels of the squadron in Chesapeake bay and then the whole fleet sailed for West Indian waters—of course, merely for the annual winter cruise in that neighborhood. That goes without saying.

Shall Uncle Sam Build a Pacific Cable?

It has been but fifty-one years since the first submarine cable in the world was laid. It was put down between Dover, England, and Calais, France, under the English Channel. The first deep-water cable was that across the Atlantic. After several attempts, this was successfully laid in 1866, and since that time submarine telegraphy has had a wonderful expansion. There are now thirteen cables in operation under the Atlantic between North America and Europe; three between South America and Europe; the coast of Africa is girdled; lines through the Mediterranean, Red Sea and Indian Ocean, in connection with overland lines, bring all the ports of the Far East into direct communication with Europe, and even Australia and New Zealand have cable connection. There are now 330 different cables in use, with a total length of over 175,000 miles.

There is one gap yet remaining. There is no cable across the Pacific. True, we can reach Manila by telegraph, but the message must go eastward—to Europe, and then by various cables and connecting land lines to Hong Kong and Manila. The tolls are almost prohibitive, however. The regular rate from New York to Manila is $2.35 per word, including address and signature. By a recent arrangement, the United States can send and receive official messages between Washington and Manila at $1.11 a word; but this is still very costly, and it is a serious drawback to have messages of the highest importance read at a dozen points in the Eastern continent, by men who may be inimical to the United States. In time of war this would be a serious thing. For example, recall the fact that the messages from the Spanish commander at Santiago, and of the Spanish Governor General of Cuba, to the Spanish government at Madrid, regarding the surrender of Santiago had to pass through American hands before reaching their destination, going or coming.

There is no real difficulty in laying a cable under the Pacific. The distance is about 7,000 miles, and that ocean is very deep. There are places where the cable would rest on the bottom, something like six miles from the surface. Mere depth, however, is not a difficulty in itself. Submarine mountain chains and an irregular bottom, are serious obstacles, because the cable is liable to hang over a cliff, or from one projection to another, putting it to a strain which may eventually cause a break.

Last year the government sent the colonier Nero to make a survey of the bottom of the Pacific, with a view to laying a cable. It required about ten months to perform the task. The ocean bottom was charted over the surveyed route, which is found entirely practicable. Much of the route is a vast plateau, similar to that which occupies most of the bottom of the North Atlantic between Newfoundland and Iceland.

The route surveyed is from San Francisco southwest to Honolulu, 2,100 miles; thence to Wake island, that little dot in the mighty expanse of the Pacific, 2,000 miles; thence 1,300 miles further to Guam; and then 1,570 miles to the eastern coast of Luzon, from whence a land line would connect with Manila. From that city to Hong Kong is 969 miles, where the American cable would connect with the existing cable systems, the Great Northern and the Chinese land line, and the Eastern Extension, which reach to Europe.

The total cost of a cable along this route will be from seven to ten million dollars. A Pacific cable is a necessity, and the work of laying it will not be long delayed. The important question is whether the government shall build it or allow this to be done by a private company. If the former, then all the government's business with Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines will go over its own cable and be handled by its own operators; in the latter, they must be paid for. Popular opinion inclines to the ownership of the cable by the government.

The British government is anxious for a Pacific cable of its own. It has already surveyed two routes. One is from Vancouver, in British Columbia, by way of Unimak and the Aleutian islands, to Japan, a route about 3,000 miles long. The second is from Vancouver southwest across the Pacific to Australia, via the Fiji islands, which is about 4,000 miles in length. On the latter route one section was built several years ago by the laying of a cable from Queensland, Australia, to New Caledonia, about 800 miles to the northwest, and nearly half way to the Fiji archipelago.

The cable question will undoubtedly come up at the coming session of Congress, and the battle be fought out between the advocates of government construction and those who prefer it shall be build by a private company. It must not be forgotten in this connection that the government has built military telegraph land lines, connecting all important cities in Luzon, and has also laid cables connecting the principal islands with Manila. With the government already in the cable business, there is no good reason why it shall not finish the job by constructing a cable from San Francisco to the Philippines.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS COVER MANY BROAD ACRES

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 23.—Exact figures were given out Saturday, by Isaac S. Taylor, director of construction and maintenance of the world's fair, showing area and cost of the principal exhibit buildings. The total area of the twelve buildings is 126.53 acres and the total estimated cost is $6,750,000. The estimated cost is for the bare buildings and does not include sculptural or other decorations. There will be probably thirty other buildings, ranging from one to several acres for special exhibits and other purposes, besides the state and foreign buildings. For example, the proposed Temple of Fraternity will cover an acre and a half, the administration building about the same amount and the power house probably two or three acres. The statement of Director Taylor in detail is as follows:

Building.	Dimensions. Feet.	Area in Acres.	Architect.	Cost.
Art Building	250x900	6.19	Cass Gilbert.	
Two pavilions, each	200x300	2.75	Cass Gilbert.	$1,000,000
Liberal Arts	500x525	7.25	Eames & Young.	375,000
Manufactures (and Liberal Arts)	525x1200	14.46	Currere & Hastings.	945,000
Electricity	500x525	7.25	Walker & Kimball.	400,000
Mines and Metallurgy	525x1200	14.46	Van Brunt & Howe.	750,000
Education	525x750	9.04	Theo. C. Link.	500,000
Social Economy	525x750	9.04	Barnett, Haynes & Barnett	460,000
Transportation	525x800	9.61	Widmann, Walsh & Boiseller.	600,000
				700,000
Machinery	525x1000	12.65		
Government Building with Fisheries Pavilion and Ordnance Pavilion	400x250	2.29	J. Knox Taylor.	250,000
Agricultural Building	700x200	32.14	Isaac S. Taylor.	800,000
Total		126.53		$6,750,000

HOME-MADE CHRONOMETER

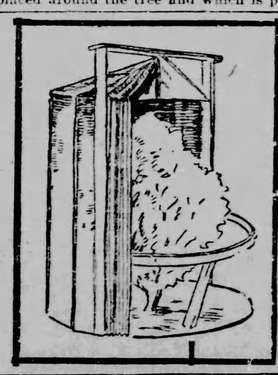
Take an ordinary glass tumbler, a quarter, and a piece of thread. Tie the thread round the quarter crossways. Hold the thread firmly between the thumb and forefiner of the right hand, resting the elbow on the table. Let the end of the thread, with quarter attached, hang just inside the glass and keep the hand perfectly still. In a moment or two the quarter will be seen to move

backwards and forwards, and will presently touch the sides of the glass. Listen intently to it. The coin will tell the time exactly to the nearest hour. For example, if it is 25 minutes to 7 o'clock it will strike the glass seven times. The coin never fails to tell the correct hour, whatever it may be.

NOVEL TENT FORTRESS.

In some sections of this country valuable trees are ruined every year by the inclement weather, and now, with the object of guarding against this evil, a tent for such trees has been devised, says the New York Herald.

The tent consists of a frame, which is placed around the tree and which is provided with a fixed central support, to which a protecting hood can be attached. Connected with the frame are several ribs, and over these the material of which the tent is composed is spread. Once in position, the tent can be easily folded and unfolded.



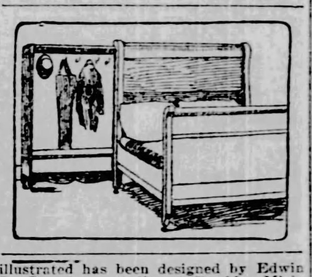
Apparently the main object of this device is to protect the orange trees of Florida from the storms and frosts which so frequently ruin the crops of that state. It can, however, be used to advantage for any other kind of tree, whether fruit bearing or ornamental, and as its cost is small, it is believed that it will commend itself to landscape gardeners and others.

Hard on the Engine Room.

A Georgia editor says "the Atlanta depot is the devil." Really, now, he oughn't to be too hard on hell.

WARDROBE AND BEDSTEAD IN ONE ARTICLE

Where no closet is at hand for hanging away the clothing when not in use it soon becomes covered with dust from being suspended in the open room from the bedposts and chairs. It is to provide a suitable place to hang this clothing that the combined wardrobe and bedstead here



illustrated has been designed by Edwin L. Bowring, of Grand Rapids, Mich. The device consists essentially of a large open-faced box, mounted on castors and arranged to slide back of the headboard of the bed when not in use, the latter forming the face of the closet when it is closed, and thus excluding the dirt from the garments suspended within. By attaching the closet to the head of the bed after this manner both room and lumber are saved, and the convenience of having the clothing always handy and ready to put on need not be emphasized. The connection with the bed is made by thin metal strips at the top and bottom, which enter slots in the horizontal boards and serve to prevent the closet from tipping over or separating from the headboard.

Current Events.

Alabama man returns to life just as his encoffined body was being lowered into the grave.

Monument to be erected in Lincoln Park to mark the grave of the only Illinois revolutionary soldier.

W. C. T. U. national convention adopts resolution protesting against victorious reform element in New York allowing saloons to open Sunday.

Congressman Hepburn of the commerce committee declares the Nicaragua canal bill before the last Congress will be reintroduced.

Two brothers and a sister of Mrs. Ida M. Flagler, of New York, allowed by the court $4,000 a year, to be paid out of her annual income.

Kentucky Court of Appeals decided C. J. Pratt, Republican, was elected Attorney General two years ago instead of R. J. Breckinridge, Democrat.

Col. D. M. Fox, a veteran of the war of 1812, died at Des Moines.

Governor of Minnesota decides to call on other state executives for united action to defeat Northern Pacific-Great Northern consolidation.

Nebraska promoters planning to build a railway from Orani, Manila Bay, to Subig Bay.

Mayor-elect Seth Low trying to get a capable military officer for chief of police of New York.

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, will recommend the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law with amendments intended to make it more effective.

Manufacturers in convention at Washington declare for reciprocity if it does not hurt home industries, stand by the principle of protection and favor a commission to make investigation on proposed treaties.

Seven persons killed and seventeen injured in a collision between two Santa Fe passenger trains near Francomia, Cal. Five cars destroyed by fire.

Prominent women of Seattle charged by a government secret service agent with smuggling goods from Victoria, B. C.

Other northwestern states to join Minneapolis in the fight against the consolidation of railroads in that section.

Admiral Schley declined offer of a Knoxville paper to raise funds to pay his court of inquiry expenses.

Unknown man at Pittsburg, Pa., jumped into a furnace filled with molten metal.

Twenty-three bodies taken from the Smuggler-Union mine at Telluride, Colo.

Brewery at Austin, Tex., fined $5,500 for violation of anti-trust law.

Colombia formally appeals to the United States to prevent the interruption of traffic across the isthmus and the desired assurance is given by Secretary Hay.

Naval board agreed on single turrets for new battleships.

Western members of Congress believe a new Department of Commerce will be established.

Governor-elect Cummins of Iowa, elected the combine of Northwestern lines will not be harmful if properly managed.

Complete election returns in Iowa give Cummins 33,154 plurality.

Michigan game warden seized eighteen miles of new trout nets belonging to the A. Booth company of Chicago.

Nebraska Supreme court affirmed decision restraining Omaha from giving away valuable water franchise.

The consensus of opinion among the leading members of Congress who are now in Washington is that the coming session will not authorize a ship subsidy.

Governor Van Sant of Minnesota, has written to the governors of other northwestern states, asking their assistance in his fight against the Hill railway combination.

John W. Considine is acquitted in Seattle of the murder of William L. Meredith, the claim of self-defense being upheld.

Whisky distillers will urge Congress to reduce the tax from $1.10 to 70 cents a gallon, thus representing to them a saving of $60,000,000. Brewers and stock brokers will also ask liberal reductions from war rates.

By court decision at Springfield the traction companies in Chicago are ordered to add $1,500,000 to the taxes of Cook county. The case will now be fought out in the federal courts.

Gas well with a flow of 50,000,000 feet struck at Tipton, Ind.

Compulsory vaccination to be ordered in the Island of Leyte to stop a smallpox epidemic.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones, in his annual report, suggests discontinuance of rations and money to the Indian, giving them instead education and throwing them upon their own resources.

Howard Eglesten, an agent of the Illinois Steel company, arrested in Cuba, charged with embezzling $15,000.

Executive officials of all railroads east of Chicago and of connecting steamship lines agree to give no more passes.

Senator Allison, after an afternoon and evening with the President, outlined the probable work of the new Congress. He does not look for tariff revision, but says the Nicaraguan canal will be started, and reciprocity with Cuba may be arranged.

Census bulletin issued showing that $82,733,103 in invested in the 14,813 manufacturing plants in Iowa, and the value of the output is $164,617,877.

Present speed of warships to be tested to ascertain if they come up to the original requirements.

Steamer Alerta, with 200 passengers, including some discharged American soldiers from Olongapo, is believed to have been lost on its way from Subig Bay to Manila.

General Wood bought the San Juan battlefield for $15,000, which the United States government will transform into a park.

Chicago House Wrecking company bought Buffalo exposition buildings for $132,000.

Delli Edouardo Francisco, a tiller Italian, to be deported because he arrived in America in unsound mental condition.

Existence of Hoar amendment in Philippines bill proves obstacle to development of islands will be one of first subjects taken up in congress.

Navy department lacking in officers to equip ships in commission.

Mrs. McKinley will be given free use of United States mails.

Strong attempt will be made at the coming session of congress to have Oklahoma, with its population of 398,331, admitted as a state. Many congressmen favor it, but are opposed to admission of Arizona and New Mexico.

Congressman R. R. Hitt said to have decided upon formally emerging campaign for successor to Senator Mason.

Catholic Woman's National league discouraged employment of women in shops, taking position that their place is at home.

Chicago Art league to establish $10,000 free workshops, where artists may complete their own work and sell it at their own price.

Long Island and New Jersey shores visited by severe gale which did thousands of dollars damage to docks and shore property. Summer homes on Long Island badly damaged. Many vessels missing.

Two companies of state troops captured camp of striking miners at Nortonville, Ky., and arrested 23 men belonging to the United Mine Workers. Tents and camp equipage confiscated.

Granddaughter of Horatio Seymour eloped with man 65 years old and one-quarter Indian, employed by her parents at Marquette, Mich.

Bodies of the eight officials of the Pocahontas mine at Bluefields, W. Va., who were killed by fire damp, recovered by searchers.

Holland submarine boat remained 12 hours under water at Greenport, N. Y. Officers and crew suffered no discomfort.

Expert diver located the wreck of the Pacific mail steamer Rio de Janeiro, which foundered off the California coast.

FOREIGN.

Argentine Republic troops reported to have invaded Chilean territory.

Administrative council of Holland decides it is incompetent to consider the Boer appeal for intervention.

Ambassador White and the Kaiser, as representatives of the United States and Germany, exchange words of good will.

Street in Paris paved with a new glass material invented by a Frenchman.

Seat speculators who sought American gold are hooked by a decree by King Edward that none but British subjects shall witness the coronation.

Condition of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is reported as improved.

Servia denies that Queen Draza has been shot at or has attempted suicide.

During rioting in Athens against the proposal to translate the gospels into modern Greek seven are killed and many wounded.

Galway sends to parliament Colonel Arthur Lynch, who fought in the Boer army.

President Castro, of Venezuela, discovered plot to overthrow his government and causal arrest of Ramon Guerre, minister of war, and many friends of the latter.

Colombian government notified United States of its inability to protect isthmian traffic.

Famine conditions in Russian provinces worse than first reported.

London Spectator urged indorsement of the Monroe doctrine by the British government.

Russian steel and iron industries petition Minister Witte for assistance in forming pan-Russian steel trust to meet foreign competition.

Bank of Liverpool is robbed of £10,000 by a trusted bookkeeper, who is said to be on his way

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The Ohio Farmer 2 Years $1, or 1 Year 50 Cts

Any farmer, no matter where located, will find THE OHIO FARMER the largest, most reliable, instructive and valuable agricultural journal of America. It has 20 pages, every week, filled with the practical experience of the largest staff of editors and correspondents of any farm paper in the world. It is published solely for business farmers, who depend upon the farm for their living. It helps make the farm pay! We can give the best farm paper at the lowest price, because we have the largest actual circulation of any weekly farm paper in the world.

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Household	1.00
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These are only samples of Bargains we can give you. See part of our club list in next column for other publications, and write us for our prices on any others not in this list. The First column gives regular publication price. Second column gives cut price for one year's subscription to both THE OHIO FARMER and the paper mentioned. Third column gives cut prices at which you can add other papers. For example: price of OHIO FARMER and Ohio Poultry Journal is 75 cents. Add 75 cents for New York tri-weekly World and 60 cents for Hoards Dairyman, making $1.85 for all four papers one year. Arrange any other combination desired in the same way.

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	Price	With Ohio Farmer
DAILY. (6 a week.)		
Plain Dealer, Cleveland, O	$1 75	1 75
Sentinel, Indianapolis	6 00	3 60
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World, New York, N. Y.	$1 00	1 25
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Ohio State Journal, Columbus, O.	$1 00	1 20
Courier Journal, Louisville, Ky.	1 00	1 10
WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.		
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Blade, Toledo, O	1 00	85
Bee, Toledo, O	1 00	95
Dispatch, Pittsburgh, Pa	1 00	1 10
Journal, Indianapolis, Ind	1 00	1 10
Sentinel, Indianapolis, Ind	50	85
Register, Wheeling, W. Va	1 00	1 10
Inter Ocean, Chicago, Ill	1 00	1 00
Journal, Meadville, Pa	1 50	1 35
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Gleanings in Bee Culture, Medina,	1 00	1 10
American Poultry Advocate	25	65
Breeders' Gazette, Chicago	2 00	1 60
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Review of Reviews	2 50	2 60
Frank Leslie's Monthly	1 00	1 30
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Household Realm, Chicago	50	70
Household, New York	1 00	1 00
Everybody's Magazine	1 00	1 40
Ledger Monthly	1 00	1 30
Woman's Home Companion	1 00	1 10
Success	1 00	1 20
Munsey's Magazine	1 00	1 45
American Boy, new subs. only	1 00	85
Conkey's Home Journal	50	75
Cosmopolitan	1 00	1 25
Campbells Ills Journal, Chicago.	1 00	75

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Address THE OHIO FARMER, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Publishers' Column

Choice Winter Reading.

This season The Blade has made arrangements to furnish its readers with a very choice selection of the most popular publications of this country at a very low price. You cannot afford to be without plenty of good reading matter this winter when it can be obtained at less than the wholesale rates to news agents.

Send for our list.

THE BLADE.

HIGH GRADE SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE.

New Goods—New Prices.

We offer our readers this season a new and very handsome beaded pattern of silver-plated tableware. Our prices are very low, and there is no reason why every family who takes The Blade should not be well supplied with handsome tableware.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are triple plated with pure silver, on the finest quality of crucible steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper; they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

These goods are manufactured by the genuine Rogers Bros., and their stamp is on each article. If you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

Prices.

½ doz. teaspoons	$1.00
½ doz. tablespoons	2.00
½ doz. dessert spoons	1.75
Butter knife	.50
Sugar shell	.40
Gravy ladle	.85
½ doz. knives and forks, beaded handles	3.90
½ doz. knives and forks, plain handles	3.65

These goods will be sent by open mail or express, charges prepaid by us, at purchaser's risk, if you desire goods sent by registered mail, remit 5 cents additional. Address all orders to The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated.

PRICES:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.50
One dozen table spoons	2.25
Butter Knife	.30
Sugar Shell	.25

Send for a sample. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $17.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Enthusiasm Unconfined.

"I saw you at the Thomas concert the other night. Who was that lady that sat beside you? You and she seemed to be almost carried away with enthusiasm."

"Oh, we were! That was Sue Dallington. Haven't you ever met Sue? She was telling me of such a splendid dressmaker she has just found."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2151—Dyke Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 bust measure. The Dyke waist is merely an Eton secured at the waist line with a belt, and having a rolling collar with slightly open fronts. It is made of two shades of brown cloth, the lighter used as the

trimming and stached with the darker color. It is a charming fall suit, and is designed for the street or for traveling. It is such a jacket as one can slip on over a silk waist, and it is remarkably stylish and girlish.

2162—Cora Apron.

Sizes for 4 and 6 years. The Cora apron is for maids of four and six years of age. It is a simple little affair, the open-

work inserting forming the yoke, and the velvet ribbon run through it with the additional decoration of shoulder bows.

2159—Rosalie Frock.

Sizes for 8, 10 and 12 years. The Rosalie frock will lend itself to any material. It will look well made of heavy wool goods, or it will serve equally well in challie or in foulard. The strapping on the waist will do quite as well made of dark goods as of light, and prove more serviceable. The waist is double-

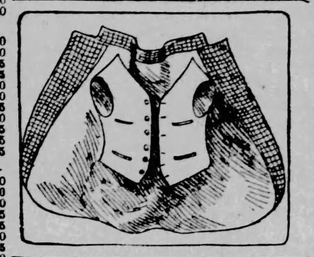
breasted and is fastened with three large pearl buttons. The chemisette is of silk tucked. The skirt has a small box plait at each side of the front breadth. The Rosalie frock is planned for girls of eight, ten and twelve years.

2140—Octavia Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 bust measure. This charming waist fashioned for a slender figure having a girlish appear-

COAT AND VEST IN ONE GARMENT

Generally gentlemen do not care to appear in public without the usual coat and vest. In warm weather this extra vest is annoying, and men frequently resort to the expedient of simply unbuttoning it and permitting it to remain in this unsightly condition. By using the garment shown in the illustration the vest may be dispensed with whenever desired, and



when not in use is practically entirely out of view, nothing being visible which would indicate that the coat is a combination garment. The idea is to attach the front half of a vest to the inside of the coat at the side seams, enabling the wearer to turn the fronts back and insert them in pockets in the rear of the coat. The advantages of a garment of this construction for use in warm weather will be obvious. The edges of the vest may be securely within the pockets and the garment used as a half-lined coat during the warmest portion of the day, and should the evening be cooler the vest may be buttoned about the wearer, giving him a more dressy appearance and affording more protection than as the garment was worn during the heat of the day. The arrangement of the vest is such that whether the fronts are buttoned about the wearer or folded in the pockets, the front edges of the coat are at all times free, and may be buttoned or left open, the same as an ordinary coat.

to reveal ever so little of the blouse of white china silk, or mousseline do soie, or whatever is used in this particular. The waist buttons in the back with tiny buttons placed very close together. The full silk undersleeve is very daintily finished with the velvet. The lattice work of the yoke extends across the back as well as the front, and is easily made by weaving the velvet ribbon in and out and then stitching it to place, the white silk lining showing the diamond-shaped spaces.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

2149—Monmouth Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. This design is quite simple to make, as the front is one piece, depending upon the trimming to give it the novel appearance that makes it different from any other waist. The trimming may be of red, and the body of the suit of a deep shade of navy blue. The trimming

of the jacket matches the skirt this fall even more than was the case in the spring. The trimming of the Monmouth waist is braid with stitching diagonally to simulate the waistcoat. The collar of this garment is cut to fit the curve of the neck exactly, and where there are seams the latter are hidden by the rows of braid.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

THE KISS.

She sewed a button on my coat,
I watched the fingers nimble;
Sometimes I held her spool of thread,
And sometimes held her thimble.
"I'm glad to do it, since you're far
From sister and from mother."
"'Tis such a thing," she said, and smiled,
"As I'd do for my brother."

The fair head bent so close to me
My heart was wildly beating;
She seemed to feel my gaze, looked up,
And then, our glances meeting,
She flushed a ruddy, rosy red,
And I, I bent and kissed her.
"'Tis such a thing," I murmured low,
"As I'd do to my sister."

—Brooklyn Life.

Injunction Refused.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 22.—Judges Humphrey and Groscup in the United States court, at 12:30 p. m. to-day refused an injunction to restrain the state board of equalization from assessing the capital stock of the Chicago Union Traction Company and Union Traction Company for 1900.

NEBULAR THEORY.

Obtains Proof Through Observations on Nova Persei.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—The Record-Herald publishes the following story from Williams Bay, Wis., of a discovery at the Yerkes Observatory, settling a point long discussed by savants the world over:

Professor G. W. Ritchey, of the Yerkes Observatory, has made a discovery of startling significance and tremendous importance in the history of the evolution of the universe.

In effect the brilliant astronomer has just finished observations which prove the truth of the celebrated nebulary theory of creation announced by the famous Frenchman, Laplace, and of the widely entertained belief that the solar system, and even star clusters, have been formed by millions of years of slow evolution from great bodies of gaseous matter floating in the inconceivable abysses of space.

Professor Ritchie's observations go even further than this. They go to show the truth of the theory of Herbert Spencer, that the entire universe is passing through a flux of evolution and dissolution—that nebula gas itself is developed by mighty changes in the stars themselves—that stars are suddenly or otherwise, into enormous masses of thin gas, infinitely more tenuous than atmospheric air, and that this gas again contracts and is converted into suns like our own, with probably trains of attendant planets.

In short, Professor Ritchey has proved that a nebula, with a star for a nucleus, changes its shape and quantity of light it emits, and that these changes are so rapid as to be observable within the compass of a few hours.

This is one of the greatest discoveries in the history of astronomy, and Professor Ritchey alone deserves all the credit. It is the first work of absolutely great magnitude done at the big Yerkes Observatory, and it will insure to Professor Ritchey a foremost place among the world-renowned men of science.

Astronomers have long believed that the nebulae—those great masses of luminous gas existing through space at incalculable distances from the earth—were the matrixes of solar systems and star clusters like our own. But no observer has been able to see the slightest sign of change in the structure. Of course it has been believed that change there must be, but nobody had been able to prove the fact. This has now been done by Professor Ritchey, and that highly original scientist is now busily engaged in preparing for the technical journals an

The celestial object upon which Prof. Ritchey has made his observations is the mysterious star, Nova of Perseus, which suddenly appeared last February in the northern sky, blazing with strange light in a place where there had been no star before. The light rapidly increased until it became a star of the first magnitude. Then it gradually faded away until it now is only of the sixteenth magnitude. At present it is altogether invisible to the unaided vision, and it continues to diminish in brilliancy it will soon be invisible even in the great Yerkes telescope—the most powerful in the world—through which no star below the seventeenth magnitude can be seen.

To account for these new stars—the star of Bethlehem is supposed to have been one of them—many theories have been held by astronomers. In the instance of Nova of Perseus, the present star, some observers believe its increasing brilliance was caused by the star speeding toward the earth with great rapidity, and that its dimunition was due to a reverse process. This theory, however,

Professor Ritchey says that the star is certainly not less than twenty light years from the earth—that is a distance of about 117,313,920,000,000 miles. This, however is its minimum distance. It cannot be much nearer than this. On the other hand, it may be a thousand times as far away, a distance to be measured in hundreds of quadrillions of miles. Whether nearer than the distance which light traverses in a space of 20 years—at the rate of about 186,000 miles a second—it would show a parallax, but no parallax can be detected, although sought for sedulously. The conclusion, therefore, is that all the marvelous phenomena seen in the new star—its sudden blazing up and its subsequent dying out—occurred at least twenty years ago, or even a thousand of years ago.

Another theory was advanced to account for the strange phenomenon. This was that the star had been a dark body which had been converted into a glowing nebula by friction. This was also abandoned, and the astronomers at last settled upon the theory that the new light had been caused by a tremendous explosion proportionate in size to the size of the star.

On the night of September 20 Professor Ritchey photographed Nova of Perseus by means of the twenty-four-inch reflector at the observatory. The negative disclosed the fact that the star was surrounded by a nebula—a fact which had been profusely shown by another observer. But on the plate made by Professor Ritchey there were two fairly dense wisps of nebulosity toward the west, with a curve to the north, merging into the convolutions of the nebula. This was a startling fact, but Professor Ritchey patiently waited for a favorable night to secure another negative. The looked for opportunity came last Wednesday night, November 13.

The plate of September 20 had been exposed 3 hours and 50 minutes. The reflector is operated by the most delicately adjusted clockwork in existence, but so eager was Professor Ritchey to secure an absolutely accurate negative that he decided on Wednesday night to control the apparatus himself. For seven hours he exposed his plate to the light of the mysterious star, and through all that time sat with either hand on a thumb screw watching the star and keeping it true to the crossed spider lines on the glass.

When he looked at the negative he observed a fact in which he at once recognized the proof so long sought and so ardently wished for by

The spots of density in the west field of the nebula had moved.

Never before had this amazing fact been found, and Professor Ritchey, who at once saw the immeasurable importance of the marvelous discovery he had made, was gratified beyond words with the unqualified success with which his patience and perseverance, as well as his daring and original conception, had been rewarded.

The conclusions which follow from this truly epoch-making discovery are stupendous. They lead to the positive knowledge that in the unspeakably vast gulfs of space nature is slowly molding suns and planets and solar systems and star clusters; that nebulae are converted into suns and suns into nebulae; that catastrophes involving unthinkable quantities of matter are by no means rare in the infinite womb of space, and that out of the chaos and confusion thus produced order and symmetry emerge after ages of evolution.

Professor Ritchey's discovery is destined to make as much stir in every quarter of the learned world as did the announcement by Laplace of the magnificent nebular theory which bears his name, for Professor Ritchey's discovery is nothing less than an actual proof of the fact that the structure of the nebulae is subject to observable change—the one fact of celestial mechanics the proof of which has been most ardently desired.

Old Coughs

New coughs are bad enough; old coughs are worse. They make you think of bronchitis or consumption. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures consumption. Not all cases, but very many. Your doctor will explain this to you. Talk with him about it.

"My mother had consumption for many years and was given up to die. Then she tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and was completely cured."—D. P. Jolly, Avoca, N. Y.

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IN THE KLONDIKE.

Plot to Overthrow Canadian Rule and Establish a Republic.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 22.—The Evening Times of Seattle publishes a story which is offered as confirmation of a story published in the San Francisco Call to the effect that a conspiracy had been planned, covering the entire Northwest Territory, for the overthrow of the Canadian rule and the establishment of an independent republic.

The Times, in its article, lays great stress on the story obtained from Fred Clark, formerly a stage manager in this city, but who has been in the Yukon for some time, in which he admits a knowledge of the order of the Midnight Sun, which is supposed to have been organized for the sole purpose of rebellion.

It is claimed that the order was originally instituted in strict secrecy, in Dawson in December of 1900, and from there spread along the length of the upper Yukon, with branches as far as Circle City on one hand and to Skagway and Atlin in the other direction. It is claimed that men came to Seattle in the interest of the uprising and solicited support in the way of financial contributions. The Times says that no arms were bought. The total membership of the Order of the Midnight Sun is placed at 1,500, although the members confidently expected outside assistance that would bring the total of the army of insurrection to almost 5,000.

The Times says that in the early days of the organization a circular was issued, and secretly distributed to disaffected miners on the Upper Yukon, in which nineteen different clauses were given as being reasons for an uprising. These dealt with the defective mining laws, corruption of officials, royalty, liquor traffic and gambling, delays in the court, British Columbia alien act duties, miners and loggers' license, recording fees and boundary disputes.

A similar circular was handed to business men of Skagway, in which they were solicited to add financial support to the enterprise, and for a time Clark made his headquarters in the latter place, conducting a junta in the interests of the order.

The plotters, according to the Times, anticipated no trouble in getting together men enough to overpower the mounted police at different towns of the interior. The revolution was to be started on the border and as fast as a town was overpowered a revolutionary government was to be installed. Local officials were to be seized and held as hostages. The revolution was to be started immediately after the close of navigation and the telegraph lines to Dawson were to be cut in a dozen different places.

The leaders are said to have believed that the Canadian government would be months in getting in men, and that at last would have been compelled to make terms with the insurgents before they laid down their arms.

The conspiracy is said to be dead, owing to the publication of its secrets.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 22.—James Seeley, of the secret service of the Yukon territory, who is here, says the conspiracy formed in Dawson was discovered by the police there in September. It was an organization known as the "Order of the Midnight Sun," founded at Dawson by some American Yenda, and a branch was formed at Skagway, but the order did not extend south. The plan was for the conspirators in Dawson to rise when the word was given, after the Yukon had become unfit for travel, seize the barracks of the Northwest mounted police, while their Skagway conferees, after cutting the wires, were to surprise the mounted police patrols along the river. There are about ...0 mounted police scattered through the district, and as there are few in Dawson, the scheme was thought to be feasible. The papers of the association were seized at Skagway, but the seizure being made in United States territory, are held by American officers. The secretary of the order has fled to Seattle.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 20.—Special dispatches from Vancouver, published here, say:

The Yukon insurrection story is not altogether without foundation. Some hair-brained Americans drew up plans for forcibly deposing the government and police in the Yukon, somewhat similar to the historical Jameson raid in the Transvaal. Major Woods, N. W. M. P., discovered the scheme and took prompt steps to suppress it. American officials at Skagway co-operating. The discovery of the scheme is supposed to have nipped it in the bud. The Yukon police force consists of about 250 men who are provided with Lee-Enfields. When the scheme was first discovered Maxim and Colt guns were mounted at White Horse, which was the first place to be attacked. Major Snyder, in charge of the police there, also received reinforcements, and patrols were kept on duty night and day. It is said the scheme originate in Seattle, and $250,000 was available to aid the venture. The information has been obtained from ex-police officers of the Yukon force, and members of the gambling fraternity who have come to the coast cities for the winter, and is guardedly confirmed by the officials who have just come down from the north.

SEIZURE OF NETS.

St. Joseph, Mich., Nov. 22.—Deputy Game Warden Brewster returned from his hunt in the lake last night, having made the biggest seizure of nets and fish ever reported on the Great Lakes. He captured eighteen miles of new trout nets belonging to the A. Booth Company, of Chicago, valued at $10,000.

Big legal fights are expected to follow. The nets, it is claimed, were found in Michigan water, having been set there contrary to Michigan law and in direct defiance of the game warden and his cutter. The tug Harrow, belonging to the Booth company, was again sighted to-day, but the expected battle did not occur. Brewster will resume his cruise with a big force of deputies, fully armed in case Booth decides to have his tug and crew interfere.

Five thousand pounds of fish were located and stored in the hold of the boat.

Count von Hatzfeldt, veteran German diplomat, who recently resigned as ambassador to Great Britain, died in London of congestion of the lungs.

Pan-Germans do not indorse assertion of Von Hoilelben that Germany has no intention of getting foothold in Western hemisphere.

Balloon experiments in France declared to have shown that disease can be cured by carrying patient to higher atmosphere.

100 SUFFOCATED

By an Accident In the Smuggler Union Mine, Colorado.

Telluride, Col., Nov. 21.—Persons who came into town early to-day from the Smuggler Union mine, which is four miles distant, between Marshall Gulch and the mountains, said the workers had almost abandoned hope of finding any of the imprisoned men alive. Every entrance to the property is the scene of active work.

Telluride, Col., Nov. 21.—Nearly a hundred men were probably suffocated in the Smuggler Union mine in Marshall Basin as a result of the fire which consumed the buildings at the mouth of the bullion tunnel. Twenty-two miners are known to be dead and scores of others are in the mine workings either suffocated, or seeking safety in remote parts of the mine until the place is cleared of the gas and smoke.

Fire broke out in the tramway bunk house at the mouth of the bullion tunnel, the principal opening from which the property is worked, and spread rapidly to the boiler and engine house, blacksmith shop, the tramway terminal, with its great bins, and several similar buildings were all soon wrappd in flames.

A strong draft drew the smoke from the burning buildings direct into the tunnel and the miles of drifts, and the upraises and slopes connecting with it began to fill rapidly with smoke.

In the excitement of trying to control the fire in the outside buildings, the mine was forgotten and before the situation was relieved the workings were fast filling with dense smoke. By this time the buildings about the mouth of the tunnel were all ablaze and nothing could be done to stop the smoke from going in.

As soon as it was possible great bodies of rock were blown down into the tunnel mouth and the opening stopped, but not until the workings were filled and the smoke working its way through the shafts to the surface a mile or more up the mountain from the tunnel house.

The day shift (some 200 men) had gone into the mine and reached their stations before the fire started. It is known that some of the men escaped through the old Sheridan tunnel and also through the old Union workings, but they are thought to have been but a small part of the force in the mine.

The Smuggler Union is the largest mine in the Telluride district, the output being about two-thirds of the total from the camp. It is owned by New York and Boston capitalists.

CONSUMPTIVES CAN'T LAND

New York, Nov. 23.—In deciding the case of Thomas Boden, the court's rule whether or not a man suffering from tuberculosis can be excluded from this country was decided.

This is the first case in which the constitutionality of the treasury ruling that consumptives shall be prevented from landing as immigrants will be passed upon by the courts. Thos. P. Boden arrived here from Ireland, Nov. 9, a steerage passenger of the Cunard line steamer, the Lucania. His wife and child were with him. He has relatives who live at No. 1359 South 46th street, Philadelphia. They were able to guarantee that he would not become a public charge, and he had means of his own.

The authorities at Ellis Island were satisfied on that score, but they declined to admit him because examination by physicians of the marine hospital corps showed he had tuberculosis of the lungs. He appealed to the treasury department and a re-examination was ordered. The treasury department ordered that Mr. Boden be sent back on the next Cunard line steamer, the Etruria, which sails to-day. Francis Tracy Tobin, a lawyer from Philadelphia, has obtained a writ of habeas corpus. The act of congress under which it is proposed to exclude Mr. Boden is framed to prevent the admission of "persons suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous disease."

Mr. Boden claims that the majority of physicians do not regard consumption as contagious.

MARYLAND, OFFICIAL.

Baltimore, Nov. 23.—The official count of the votes cast in this city and state at the recent election has been completed. It shows that the Democrats will have 17 senators and 51 delegates in the next legislature, while the Republicans will have 9 senators and 44 delegates.

The total vote in the state for the heads of the respective tickets is: Hering, Democrat, for comptroller, 96,477; Platt, Republican, 96,356; Hering's plurality, 121. Thomas S. Parran, Republican, defeated J. Frank Turner, Democrat, for clerk of the court of appeals.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.—The national commission for the Louisiana Purchase exposition has adopted the following:

Numerous inquiries having been directed to members of the commission as to the probability of the postponement of the opening of the exposition from April 30, 1903, to a later date, the secretary of the commission is directed to notify all persons who may inquire and to give notice to the public at large through the press, that the law requires that the exposition be formally opened to the public on April 30, 1903, and that no effort has been made, nor is any contemplated, looking to a postponement of the opening of the exposition.

COST OF THE TRIAL.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The expense incurred in the trial and conviction of Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was $1,799.50. Of this sum $500 was paid the attorneys who defended him; $1,000 was paid the alienists who examined him; $144 was paid the deputies who guarded him; $36 was paid for pictures taken and there is a bill of $119.50 for the transportation of Czolgosz and his guards to Auburn. This bill it is expected the state will pay.

HORSE BUCKED.

Rider Severely Hurt.

A Cincinnati man visiting in Texas, on a ranch, was thrown from a horse and so severely injured that his life was dispaired of. He takes pride in telling how food saved his life. The heavy drugs given seriously injured his stomach and as he says "It seemed I would soon have to starve in the midst of plenty. My stomach refused to digest food and I ran down from 165 to 133 pounds. When my appetite failed I was ready to give up, and it looked as though I would soon 'wink out.'

One morning the foreman's daughter brought in what she called a splendid food and it turned out to be Grape-Nuts. A little skeptical I ate it and found it was good, and just the kind of food I could keep on my stomach which had been almost burned out by the vile drugs.

I felt that I had obtained a new lease of life for improvement set in at once. A week later I was weighed and had gained two pounds. My weight has since steadily increased by the constant use of Grape-Nuts, and I am now better than I have been in years, as my friends will all testify.

In all kinds of athletic sports I notice I have a greater reserve force than formerly, for which I am indebted to Grape-Nuts. Taken in moderation it is the greatest food of its kind in the world, being equally well adapted to athletes and invalids." Paul Alwin Platz, 1906 Biglow Ave., Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, O.

BLOOD POISON

On account of its terrible effects, blood disease is called the king of all diseases. It may be either hereditary or contracted; so while it may not be a crime to have the disease, it is a crime to permit it to remain in the system. It may manifest itself in the form of Scrofula, Eczema, rheumatic pains, stiff or swollen joints, itchiness of the skin, eruptions or blotches, ulcers in the mouth or on the tongue, sore throat, falling out of hair, disordered stomach, and a general depression of the system. If you have any of these symptoms don't neglect yourself. You have no time to lose. Beware of "old fogy" treatment—beware of mineral poisons—beware of Quacks and Fakirs. OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT is guaranteed to cure this disease, never to return. Bank Bonds will protect you. Our treatment is not injurious in any way, but reaches the very root of the disease and eliminates all poison from the system. The symptoms of disease gradually disappear. The blood becomes pure and enriched, the whole system is cleansed and purified, and the patient feels prepared anew for the duties and the pleasures of life. CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. 25 Years in Detroit. 250,000 Cured.

Consultation Free. Question Blank for Home Treatment and Books Free.

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THE BLADE'S NEW OFFER

New Combination in Dinner Sets.

American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.

OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—45-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.25
Decorated 4.20

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 6 pie plates, 6 butter chips, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.90
Decorated 5.00

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 6-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 8½-inch fruits, 12 2½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White $5.50
Decorated 7.50

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 8-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 creamer.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing, and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle. This set is made in three styles of decorations, viz: Peacock blue, sage green and claret brown. Be careful to state which color is desired.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free:

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 18, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 19, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 32, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 35, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 8 cents to 12, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near 12 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

FROM FAR HAWAII.

Honolulu, Nov. 14, via San Francisco, Nov. 20.—Colonel William F. Heur, president of the army board which has been selecting sites for fortifications on this island has left on the Alameda for San Francisco, taking with him the report made by the board, which he will take to Washington. The board is understood to have agreed upon a very comprehensive scheme. For over twenty miles the south coast of the island will be fortified in such a manner as to make Honolulu practicably impregnable. The members of the board explored the coast from Koko head to a point below Pearl Harbor and some twelve stations for batteries have been settled upon, it is stated. There is also to be one central artillery station at some commanding point. The other side of the island, it is thought, does not need much attention.

The Hawaiian supreme court has reaffirmed its decision, Justice Galbraith assenting, that since the transfer of the sovereignty of the islands to the United States, persons could lawfully be convicted of a crime without the intervention of a grand jury, or by a verdict of nine jurors. The question turns on whether the United States constitution applied in the Hawaiian Islands after the passage of the Newlands resolution.

Since the last supreme court decision on the question, United States Justice Estee has rendered a decision otherwise, declaring convictions by majority verdicts to be void, also convictions without grand jury indictments. The circuit courts continue to hold the same way as Judge Estee, refusing to follow the supreme court decision

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

THE WEIRD OF THE MORROW.

You'll be sorry to-morrow, sorry
For the harsh words said to-day,
You will wish you had waited a little,
Till the ill mood passed away.
You will grieve for the friend you wounded,
But you'll grieve till your heart is sore
For the strife and sin that entered in
When anger set wide the door.

You'll be sorry, to-morrow, sorry
That an old face quivered and broke,
As if a blow had struck it,
At the hasty words you spoke.
You'll be low in your mind to-morrow,
That a little child with dread
At the glance of your eye went hurrying by,
With downcast, drooping head.

You'll be sorry to-morrow, sorry
That you played the cowardly part,
That you hid in a mask of silence
And the hypocrite's hateful art.

For silence is sometimes shameful,
And born of the mean degree,
And it creeps away at the end of the day,
To lurk where the mean things be.

You'll be sorry to-morrow, sorry
For the deed that fears the light.
Oh, why wait for the morrow
Ere you give yourself for the right?
Oh, why not summon your manhood,
Be noble and brave to-day;
There is grace to be had for Galahad,
As he rides on his perilous way.

Sorry to-morrow? Truly
'Twere better to be content,
And have no guilt to atone for,
No wilful sins to repent.
The word, the look, the action,
By the help of God may wear
That light of heaven, forever given
In the hush of the answered prayer.
—Margaret E. Sangster in Youth's Companion.

The World Beautiful in Books

The Passing and Permanent in Religion.

EMILY S BOUTON.

"There is no frigate like a book
To take us lands away,
Nor any courser like a page
Of prancing poetry.
This traverse may the poorest take
Without oppress of soil;
How frugal is the chariot
That bears the human soul!"

The rambler in the world of books created in the past and present, can follow the great movements of thought which have produced the stepping upward of humanity, even tho' he dwells upon a mountain apart from men. A nearer view by one who critically studies the passing stream of literary productions will give a still deeper insight into the change in human convictions that indicates growth, and foretells the future. The poets and prose writers of the nineteenth century gave to their works a strong, sturdy, resonant ring that moved to wonderful material progress; that inspired to invention in industrial arts; that uplifted labor into the realm of intelligent application of mental and physical force to giant accomplishment. It led, step by step, to a better comprehension of ethical laws, and this to a perception that there is a life of the spirit which is real and practical for every day living.

The books of the present are full of this awakening. They multiply day by day. One which has just come to my hand is Lilian Whiting's The World Beautiful in Books, and from first to last it is pervaded with that keen sense of the wonderful possibilities of man to "become as gods" which marks all of her work. She has glimpsed the literature of the past plucking with the unerring insight of one familiar with the higher thought, the wondrously beautiful things which foreshadow the next step forward.

In a chapter with the caption, The Rose of Morning, she writes this:

"The twentieth century is characterized by its search for spiritual truth. With a persistence of energy unexampled in literary history it demands of its novelists to give a tongue to the day, as we know it in our common experience. It asks that life be portrayed with dramatic dignity and completeness. The stress of social and spiritual revolution is upon us. * * * Problems of present life and future destiny enlist the serious attention of a large body of thinkers."

She proceeds to an analysis of a few among those whose writings show the trend of the world thought. That they are in advance of the world in final expression goes without saying. Thus it is always.

Miss Whiting has in this little volume pointed out a luminous pathway through literature which is both a promise and a prophecy for the future.

The chapter which, perhaps, has in it the greatest inspiration, is the closing one, which she has named The Witness of the Dawn. Into it she has written, not only the magnetism of her own high thought and spiritual aspiration regarding the light-gleams in the horizon, but she has interwoven with it beautiful interpretations of those who have caught glimpses of, or entered into for a season, a life infinitely larger, freer, and more satisfying than that lived by humanity to-day, but which it will reach in the sometime-future. All of these writers might have said with the one:

"Moreover, something is or seems,
That touches me with mystic gleams,
Like glimpses of forgotten dreams—

'Of something felt, like something here;
Of something done, I know not where;
Such as no language may declare."

That something was the impress left by the prophetic spirit which informs their work.

Another book which has just left the publishers, and which shows the trend of thought toward higher ideals is from the pen of Rev. Minot J. Savage, entitled, The Passing and the Permanent in Religion. He considers the essentials of all great religions with the object of sweeping away those things which cannot outlive the results of scientific, historical and critical study.

"Religions die," he writes, "while religion is universal, permanent and progressive." And yet there is a feeling that the churches which are looked upon as at least standing for religion, are losing their hold upon people, and by and by will pass utterly away, leaving human life without their controlling influence.

Mr. Savage points out the futility of this reasoning, and the falsity of this conclusion. Unless religion is a superstition and not divine it cannot die, even though its form of representation perish.

"The life of truth, the life of love, the life of service—he who lives this life," he writes, "lives the highest life that religion as yet is able to conceive. We cannot dream of its outgrowing these ideals—truth, love, service. This is what the religious aspirations of the world have aimed at as the one thing to be desired and striven for. And we feel perfectly certain that when it is attained the dream of the ages will have been realized. This then, is the permanent, the central, the eternal thing in religion."

In the succeeding chapters, Mr. Savage deals, in an open, dispassionate, but convincing way, with the various matters belonging to religious questions. He declares, as other deep thinkers have done, that there never has been and never can be any conflict between science and religion, any more than there can be between science and the North Pole. Considering the universe, he says, we cannot escape the conclusion that, "it is moving with a purpose towards an outcome: living, intelligent, beneficent, advancing, progressing. The problem of religion he believes is not "to deliver us from a hell which is a figment of the barbaric imagination of the ancient world," but to develop man spiritually by the evolutionary law, physical evolution being completed, so far as man is concerned.

The volume is full of inspiring thought for its readers, who will lay it down, feeling with the author, that while the problems of religion are infinite, since God is infinite, "it is because of the eternal mystery that we can still advance and have something eternally before us to seek and strive after."

THE COZY CORNER

NOVEMBER.

It is November!
And November brings dreary days, you know.
The skies are dull and grey—
And the winds are chill that come and go.
The clouds give promises of snow—
It is November.

It is November!
And meadows that erstwhile were green and gold,
Are naked, brown and sere;
And all the flowers in gray are stoled,
So mournfully the year grows old,
It is November.

It is November!
And in our lives there sounds a note of pain.
Why is the past so sweet?
We sigh for the dear dead days in vain,
They will not come to us again,
It is November.
LAURA GOLDEN.

"Aunt Em" Goes Shopping.

I have been to town to-day, partly on farm business and partly to see what there is in the stores for Christmas gifts. For you who live where you can buy at any time, this may seem a little early, and I know—for I have been told a dozen times to-day—that the real Christmas goods are not yet displayed, but we who live in the country have to calculate both time and money, and whether "new" or "old," I saw a great many desirable things in the shops. For the benefit of my fellow "country women," I will mention a few of them:

First—always first in my family—were books. The expensive editions were out of the question, but I found very many of the really good books, bound in stiff, pretty covers, with good, clear type and containing the same reading matter found in the dollar and the dollar and a half editions, with from two hundred to three hundred pages, that could be bought for—ten cents each! I plan to have one of these books in every stocking that is hung up in my house, except the baby's, bless his heart.

For the younger children there are alphabet blocks, transparent slates, games and toys for five cents each. Pretty vases, pictures, graceful wrought-iron candlesticks, and many dainty little jewel boxes, etc., for ten cents each; silver cups, pin trays, card receivers and bon-bon boxes for twenty-five cents—not solid silver, of course, but pretty little things that will wear well, and give pleasure to those who value the gifts as an expression of love instead of for their money value.

There are handkerchiefs from five cents up as high as your purse will allow; furs, boas of chiffon or ribbon that are so fashionable and which will make the plainest woman look well; ribbons, laces, dress goods, cloaks—if you wish to make your gift especially practical—and more things than I could tell you in a day.

There is no need for any woman to be discouraged about being "able" to buy something, if she has the courage to take things that cost but little, and the time to look for them.

An Excellent Suggestion.

"Laura Golden," who we know of old never speaks but to say something worth our attention, makes this suggestion:

This year, when you purchase your boy a Christmas present, try the experiment of giving him the thing he says he wants, and not the useful present you usually give.

How can you expect him to appreciate ties, mittens, handkerchiefs, shoes or socks—things he knows he will have anyway, when with his whole soul he is longing for a watch, or a magic lantern; a camera or a wonderful four bladed knife, with all kinds of patent attachments. If his heart is set upon a football, a pair of skates, a new book, an interesting game, or, that joy to all boys—a pair of Belgian hares, or some other living pet that he can call his very own—of what comfort to that heart is a suit of clothes or a new cap?

Find out what he really wants and surprise him with it on Christmas day, thereby making it one of unalloyed bliss to him. When you witness the satisfaction it affords, I am sure you will feel amply rewarded for any extra sacrifice you may have made for the purpose.

The Interest Extends to Wyoming.

"Red Cloud," Wyoming: I was very much interested in the letter of "Another Katherine," in The Blade, of October 24, but must say I cannot agree with her conclusions. While the pen-picture she draws is, in some respects, a doleful one, it seems to me that the good by far outweighs the bad. The knowledge of botany, ornithology, literature and history imparted in that way to her children, will make it remembered through life, and may be of more value to them in the years to come than would be the memory of "mother's good cooking."

I do not wish to be understood as advocating the neglect of household duties, but I do not believe if the duty of an overworked housewife to devote time and strength to making pickles and preserves that her family would be much better without. Plain, wholesome food can be prepared in less time than the fancy dishes, and is much better for the health.

I am just as fond of sweets as any one, but would far rather do without them than to know they were made at the expense of the health and comfort of the housekeeper.

Is it strange that the intelligent, educated and, above all, the independent young woman of to-day, is unwilling to give up her independence to become a cook, housemaid, seamstress and laundress for some "lord of creation," and a houseful of children, when such ideas prevail as to the duty of a married woman?

We hear much about women who are neglecting their families for the sake of their own pleasure, but not a word in defense or help for those whose lives are spent in unrecognized drudgery.

"Katherine the Fourth," Comes From Penn.

After reading the letters from the "Katherine" in Ohio, and "Katherine" of Kansas, I am inclined to believe with Josiah Allen's wife, that we should be "more mejum."

Of course, the size of the family is to be considered, but I think in any family—no matter how large—the work can be planned so the mother can have time for rest, or an occasional outing. If she will not systemize her work, she will be obliged to remain in her little tread-mill life always.

I feel that it is just as much our duty, as wives and mothers, to play a little, as it is to work. I am a great believer in the virtues of fresh air; it does me more good than medicine. My health was poor for many years until I determined, in spite of the gloomy predictions of my friends, to purchase a wheel, and to ride it. I have ridden every day since last June and have never been so well for years in consequence of this out-of-door exercise.

One can put up "pickles and things" and not be obliged to give up all pleasure; if I cannot, then the pickles must be omitted. Neither am I going to miss these delightful days by spending them in house-cleaning or sewing; there will be plenty of dark and unpleasant ones, when even house-cleaning will become a pleasure, and my next summer's sewing I shall find time to do this winter. I shall be a better wife and mother, and a better woman altogether, by following this line of conduct, for I shall be healthier and happier and my nerves will not be worked down to a fine edge all of the time.

So, "Katherine of Kansas," I say—do less scrubbing and washing; make fewer changes of dress for the children; let them be dirty and happy and give them a cheerful, happy, sympathizing mother, and, my word for it, they will rise up and call you blessed, in the years to come.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

What Shall We Give the Boys?

"A Mother of Four Boys"—How about Christmas, dear Cozy Corner friends? Is it too early to think and plan for that joyful occasion? It may be for those who have plenty of money with which to purchase their gifts, but for those who—like me—must give mostly home-made articles, it is high time to decide what we can do. Hence this letter, which I write, asking that we may "counsel together."

Can we not have suggestions sent to the Cozy Corner of things pretty or useful (or both) which can be made without too much expense, for our girls and boys? As my children are all boys, I am, of course, most interested in something for them. For a girl there is always a doll to count upon as an acceptable gift, but boys want such expensive things. Yet, for all that, I would not exchange my boys for all the girls in the world.

Please, friends, send your suggestions soon, so they may be made available in time for this year.

"A Blade Reader" asks for directions for crocheting quilts and curtains.

Another "Blade Reader" would like to have some one tell her why her hair falls out every spring and fall, and to suggest a preventive.

"Henrietta," if your pickles grow soft, it is owing to the vinegar being too weak. Pour off, rinse the pickles in very cold water and pour over them fresh, strong vinegar heated to the boiling point. Unless they are entirely spoiled this treatment, it is said, will make them firm again.

"M. G. R."—An acceptable gift for the school teacher who lives at a long distance from her work would be a bunch of street car tickets. Of course, it might seem a very strange one, but equally of course, it would be welcome, unless your teacher is better able to buy them than are many of her guild. It would be a pleasant reminder of you every time she rode on the cars. If you wish to do better than this for her, give her a year's subscription to some favorite magazine.

"Eleanor R."—French flannel, or the imitation goods is used most generally for dressing sacks, kimonas, etc. A vest pretty imitation flannel in the same colors as the real article, can be bought for 15 cents a yard.

It is very doubtful if the taffeta silk offered you at 25 cents a yard is worth making up. Silks have a standard value and it is hardly possible for one merchant to greatly undersell all others, except at a loss to himself, in goods of the same quality.

Entertainments for Afternoon or Evening Parties.

In sending invitations for an evening, or afternoon party, the expected entertainment is usually designated either in the body of the invitation or by a word or two placed in the lower left hand corner of the card, as "Music," "Authors," "Cards," etc.

This entertainment should be adapted to the tastes and possibilities of the expected company. It would be folly to invite to a card party those who object to such amusements, or are unable to play, and equally unwise to invite lovers of whist to a reading party and expect them to really enjoy themselves.

For a company of really literary people whose reading is very extensive a list of questions may be prepared that would swamp an ordinary reader at once and make them feel their ignorance deeply, when if familiar authors or quotations were given they would be able to do as well as any of the party.

In all games requiring written answers, paper and pencils should be provided for each guest, and every particular should be fully explained at the beginning to avoid mistakes. To illustrate: A lady recently sent out invitations for an "afternoon," and requested that each guest should wear on her dress something to illustrate the name of a popular book. In compliance some very interesting illustrations were given, in guessing and the afternoon was most pleasantly spent. All but one were decided. This was a common clay-pipe pinned to the bosom of the gown of one lady. In vain did all endeavor to think of a book which could be represented by a clay pipe. When all had "given up" it was found that the lady in question had understood that she was to illustrate the name of an author instead of a book, and her author was Bertha Clay.

One very simple but quite interesting game for a small party is called:

Literary Consequences.

We have all, at some time in our lives, played "Consequences," and this game is conducted in the same manner as when we wrote "his" name, "her" name, "where they met," etc.

A slip of paper and a pencil are given to each player and when all are ready the leader reads aloud this list of headings: 1st, the name of the book; 2d, the title; 3d, a sub-title; 4th, name of the hero; 5th, name of the heroine; 6th, an important incident in the book; 7th, comments on the incident; 8th, a remark by the hero; 9th, a remark by the heroine; 10th, the opinion of the world; 11th, the consequences to the author.

As each one writes the answer to a heading he folds the paper over his writing and passes the paper to his right hand nighbor; this is repeated at each heading and when all have finished the papers are placed in a basket before the leader who reads them aloud one by one. As the answers are all imaginary, much sport is produced when they are read.

Another quiet game that is in favor with young people who are of a school age is

Biographical Notes.

The list of questions is written on one side of a card or slip of paper, with blank spaces numbered to correspond on the reverse side for the answers. To illustrate this the following questions are given for you to think of, and to see who will have the longest list of answers which will correspond to those to be given next week:

1. A gritty author.
2. A crustacean.
3. Not a slow man.
4. Not a dullard.
5. An infallible mind.
6. He seldom smiled.
7. Of no use without a key.
8. A good fishing companion.
9. Handy around a keg.
10. A good man on the bench.
11. A poor bathing companion.
12. He couldn't endure tight boots.
13. Never knew what it was to be short.

Any of our bright girls and boys who send lists before next Wednesday, will be given honorable mention in the next issue of The Blade.

THE PREPARATION OF THE TURKEY

Although there is no absolute need of filling the body of the Thanksgiving turkey with a dressing of any kind, it is nearly always done partly for the appearance, and, in some cases, because the dressing imparts an additional flavor to the meat. The bread-crumb filling is most commonly used, but there are others, some of which are given this week.

Celery Stuffing.

Cut in small pieces sufficient white celery to make one pint, add one-half pint of mushrooms and chop very fine. Add to this one teaspoonful each of extract of lemon and powdered thyme, the grated rind and the juice of one lemon, salt and pepper to taste. Fill the turkey with this, slipping a portion beneath the skin of the breast. As this will not swell in cooking, the bird can be filled fuller than with a bread dressing.

Chestnut Filling.

Cover one and a half pounds of chestnuts with boiling water and cook for twenty minutes, then remove the shells and brown skin. Place one-half of the nuts in a saucepan with one pint of milk and one tablespoonful of butter and let them boil till soft. Mash fine, and when cold add one tablespoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of pepper, one-half pound of sausage meat and the remainder of the chestnuts. Fill the turkey with this dressing, rub the breast and legs with soft butter, sprinkle lightly with flour, and after it begins to brown baste frequently with the liquor that is formed.

Turkey Stuffed With Truffles.

Cut one pound of lean, cooked ham into dice, place in a stewpan with one tablespoonful of butter and stir until it is well heated through. Add two pounds of truffles, one-half teaspoonful of grated nutmeg and one-fourth teaspoonful of white pepper. Stir this over the fire for fifteen minutes and stand away until perfectly cold. Then fill the turkey and hang it in a cool place for from two to five days, according to the weather. Roast as usual, and the flavor will be found to be very much improved by this process.

Crumb Stuffing With Giblet Sauce.

For a medium-sized turkey, take one and a half cupfuls of stale bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one of chopped parsley, salt and pepper to taste and two teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix thoroughly and moisten with a little sweet milk. Place in the baking pan two or three slices of bacon, lay the bird thereon, rub his breast and legs with butter and dredge with flour. Pour in sufficient hot water to cover the bottom of the baking pan and bake in a rather brisk oven for fifteen minutes to each pound, if the turkey is young; a longer time will be required for an old fowl.

Giblet Sauce.

Put the giblets—the liver, heart and neck—into a saucepan and let them simmer, covered with water, until the fowl is roasted. Remove from the water and chop very fine. In the pan in which the turkey was roasted stir one tablespoonful of flour until it is well blended with the fat that has cooked from the meat; add one cupful of the liquor in which the giblets were cooked and the chopped meat; season with salt and serve.

A very large turkey may be prepared for roasting except for the filling, then a small chicken prepared in the same manner and placed inside of the turkey, with the rump of the chicken towards the breast of the turkey in order that all of the white meat shall not come in the same place. Any kind of stuffing preferred may be placed in the chicken and the whole sewed up and roasted.

An eastern authority on cooking insists that in order to have the best results, a turkey or chicken should be placed in the roasting pan with the breast down. She says the juices of the meat will naturally flow downward and be retained by the white meat, which will thus be made tender and juicy, instead of being dry as when cooked in the usual position.

The death change comes.
Death is another life. We bow our heads
At going out, we think, and enter straight
Another golden chamber of the king's
Larger than this we leave, and lovelier.
And then in shadowy glimpses, disconnect,
The story flower-like, closes its leaves.
The will of God is all in all. He makes,
Destroys, remakes, for his own pleasure all.
—Philip Bailey.

Count that day poorly spent wherein
You were not all you might have been.

Remember that if the opportunities for great deeds should never come, the opportunity for good deeds is renewed for you day by day. The thing for us to long for is the goodness, not the glory.—F. W. Farrar.

Banner Puzzler FOR OCT.

Illinois.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a distinguished Puritan divine of the 16th century, born in Hertfordshire about 1535. He studied at Cambridge where, in 1570, he was chosen Margaret Divinity professor. His lectures were too honestly critical of the policy of the church to be acceptable to the chief authorities, who deprived him of his professorship, and later of his fellowship. He then traveled on the continent where he officiated as minister at Antwerp and afterward at Middleburg to the English residents of these places. On his return to England he became embroiled with the church and government and was several times imprisoned. He was finally released in 1582 and permitted to preach, but the persecutions he had endured together with the long confinement, had permanently injured his health, and he died in December 1603.

2.—HOLLOW SQUARE.

T F H L A
Y N M K O
S U G T
I H V R I
O N C G K

These letters properly sorted out, will give two names as closely associated in the thoughts of the average American as "pork and beans."

3.—CHARADE.

My first is an article everybody usea.
My second is an article physicians use (phon).
My third is forbidding.
My fourth is obese.
My fifth is a personal possessive pronoun.
My whole indicates some very "worthy people."

4.—QUERY.

Who can tell us the surname of Priscilia, who married John Alden?

5.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Then came the Autumne, all in yellow clad,
Laden with fruits that made him laugh, full glad
That he had banished hunger.
Upon his head a wreath, that was enrold
With ears of corne of every sort, he bore,
And in his hand a sickle, he did holde,
To reape the ripened fruit the which the earth had yolde."

Answers to Puzzles of Nov. 14.

1.—Alexander H. Stephens.
2.—Base 6, perpendicular 8, hypothenuse 10. (See Chat).
3.—Words forming double acrostic: Bittern, Ephesus, Numbers, Edomite, Zebulon, residue, Artemas. Initials, Benezra; finals (intended for Essenes but not quite correct).
4.—"A stitch in time saves nine."
5.—At an early stage of society, prior to the invention of coinage, the precious metals formed into rings were used as a medium of exchange; these same rings being also serviceable in some cases as personal ornaments. This money was used by the Egyptians, the gold and silver rings being formed of a bar or wire of metal bent into a circle but not united at the ends so that it could easily be made into a chain from which portions could be detached at pleasure. Ring money is still made for African traders, at Birmingham, of an alloy of copper and iron, and is known as "Manillas." Another variety of "ring money" in use in Ceylon was the silver "fish-hook" money, in the form of a flat wire bent into a hook, and issued as recently as 1879.
6.—John Welcot wrote:
"Care, to our coffin adds a nail no doubt,
While every grin so merry, draws one out."

Chat.

Solution sent by Marley Cranford to his problem is this:

The sum of the sides of a similar triangle whose base is unity, is 4; and we have the proportion, 4:24::1 is to the base, or as 1 and 1-3 is to the perpendicular, from which we find the base to be 6, and the perpendicular 8; but the sum of its sides is 24, and 24 less the sum of 6 and 8 is 10, the hypothenuse.

Kansas Boy, W. P. E., Pauline, Ill. Nois, Marley Cranford and C. P. Marshall occupied "seats on the platform" to-day.

W. P. E. has returned from a five weeks' trip in Iowa, to find "there's no place like Kansas." He is gathering apples just now, but found time to answer some questions, and to give Terence a word of approbation for his Halloween puzzles.

Ill Nois suggests giving the gentleman (Terence) a vote of thanks, but he would probably be too bashful to enjoy that.

Marley Cranford sends another reply to the "divisible by 3" question.

He says: It is because the difference between one (1) of any order of figures and 1 of the next higher order of figures is 3.

C. P. Marshall, why do not you send us some good reliable problems, so that the Schoolmistress will have a model to hold up to her less competent pupils?

THE OLD-FASHIONED BOY.

Oh, for a glimpse of a natural boy—
A boy with a freckled face,
With forehead white 'neath tangled hair
And limbs devoid of grace.

Whose feet toe in, while his elbows flare;
Whose knees are patched all ways;
Who turns as red as a lobster when
You give him a word of praise.

A boy who's born with an appetite,
Who seeks the pantry shelf
To eat his "piece" with a sounding smack—
Who isn't gone on himself.

A "Robinson Crusoe" reading boy,
Whose pockets bulge with trash;
Who knows the use of rod and gun,
And where the brook trout splash.

It's true he'll sit in the easiest chair,
With his hat on his tousled head;
That his hands and feet are everywhere,
For youth must have room to spread.

But he doesn't dub his father "old man,"
Nor deny his mother's rule,
Nor ridicule what his elders say,
Or think he knows it all.

A rough and wholesome natural boy
Of a good, old-fashioned stripe;
God bless him, if he's still on earth,
For he'll make a man some day.
—Detroit Free Press.

THE PIGNIC BY THE RIVER.

The following story is taken from one of the new books for children, entitled Galopoff, the Talking Pony. It is published by The Henry Altemus Company, Philadelphia, and written by Tudor Jenks, whose "hero" is a Russian pony that talks and tells many wonderful things. His dearest playmates are the two little girls, Lola and Pauline.

The little girls, Lola and Pauline, were so eager to hear the next part of the talking pony's adventures that they asked their parents' permission to have a picnic, all to themselves. At first the parents did not like to have them go alone, but when they learned that the girls meant to go in the pony carriage with the Russian pony, they gave their consent, making the condition that Pat, the stableman, should be near them.

"But," said Lola, "that would spoil it all! We don't want him along. We wish to be entirely by ourselves."

"We can be," Pauline suggested. "For we can go to the ten-acre pasture near the old red bridge, and Pat can go fishing. He loves to fish, and when he's once busy with his rod and line, he will be as good as deaf, dumb and blind, and yet he'll be near if anything happens."

So they ran to the stable yard, to see whether Pat was willing. They told him of their plans, and he dropped everything, and at once began to dig for bait.

"'Tis what I'd like best," said he, as he turned up the dark earth and picked out the squirming bait. "There's a big fish in a dark hole below the ould bridge that's no friend of mine—bad luck to his speckled back. He's broke three lines on me, and laughed in me face, so he has."

"Why, Pat," Pauline exclaimed, "I didn't know fish could laugh!"

"No more did I, Miss!" was Pat's reply. "But if he didn't laugh, he did the best he could; and it was an ugly grin he gave me. Sure, he's lived on the bait I've brought him these two months! So run away with you, while I put the pony to the cart, and get me lines and hooks ready for the ould spalpeen in the river."

Back ran the girls to the house, and Bridget, the cook, filled a basket with sandwiches, apple turnovers, and other good things, not forgetting plenty of sugar for the pony. Just as the cover was neatly fastened to the heavy basket, Pat came driving up to the door with Galopoff and the pony carriage.

In they tumbled, and off they rattled, Galopoff's little hoofs beating the hard road to the river as if they were trying to catch a train. When they came to the ten-acre pasture, Pat got out and took down the bars, and Lola drove Galopoff over the soft grass to the riverside, where there was a clump of big chestnut trees to make a pleasant shade.

"Unharness Galopoff, please," said Lola to Pat; and in a few minutes the pony was free to scamper over the fresh green grass. Away he went, tossing his head, whinnying, and even kicking up his heels when he was at a safe distance. As the girls stood watching him, Galopoff suddenly rolled over on his back two or three times, and then came trotting toward them.

Meanwhile Pat had wasted no time in making ready his fishing-tackle, and departed at once to see whether he couldn't catch the fish that had "laughed at him."

As Galopoff came near enough, Pauline said:

"Now, Galopoff, I do hope this is one of your talking days; for we do so want to hear more of your adventures." As she spoke, she held out two lumps of sugar, and Galopoff took them very politely from her hand and ate them slowly, while he seemed to be thinking over what she said. Then he coughed softly and spoke:

"I don't like your saying, 'one of my talking days.' I can talk whenever I choose. I told you so once, and I don't care to say things twice. Horses are not like men. We have to keep our own laws, not yours. I tell you the truth when I think best, and I tell you stories when I feel that way. It's more convenient."

"What are your laws like?" asked Lola.

"Oh!" Galopoff answered, "it would take too long to tell you. But I'll recite a few. They are in rhyme, you know."

"Why are they in rhyme?" asked Pauline.

"To make them sound sweet and easy to remember," said the pony. "They are in horse-language, of course; but I've put them into English."

"How clever of you!" exclaimed Lola. "Why did you do it?"

"Just for something to think about," answered Galopoff. "You have to think of something while you're standing in the stable, you know. It would be very dull there with nothing to look at but a mote or something like that."

The little girls looked troubled, and Pauline spoke up quickly:

"Do tell us some of the laws."

"Very well," said Galopoff; "but first I must take one more roll to refresh my memory."

So away he went, and in a moment was on his back with all four hoofs in the air.

"My! how scratchy and nice this ground is," he exclaimed, as he came trotting back. "I don't wonder you speak of the nice rolls you have in the morning."

"But those are things to eat," said Lola.

"Well, I didn't know," said Galopoff, a little confused. "Never mind. Here are some of the horse laws:

"Keep your eyes upon the track,
Ears are meant for turning back;
Go up hills with gentle pace,
Down hills never run a race;
On a journey, strike your gait,
Keep it up, and don't be late;
In double team, pull half the load,
Leave your mate full half the road."

"Then there's another that's very short and easy to remember. It goes this way:

"Good steed, great speed, rich feed."

"I think I like that best of all."

"But, Galopoff," said Lola, "we want to know about your little Russian master—the young Prince. You left him in Siberia, when you joined the circus and came to America."

"So I did," Galopoff replied. "Well, after the circus had given many performances in Russia and in Europe, I heard the manager talking about trying a trip across the ocean, and then I made up my mind that it wouldn't do for me just to go with the circus-people without making it somewhat easy for my little master to come after me. I knew that I must earn some money—which was easy enough for a trick-pony as talented as I was—and also that I must send the money to my little master. Now, this was not so easy, for, clever as I am——"

"Why, Galopoff!" said Pauline, "you shouldn't say that! It's not polite to praise one's self."

"It's polite for horses," Galopoff insisted. "Why, we have to! It's not polite for us to praise one another. We just say what we think. Don't you think that the best way?"

"I don't know," Pauline replied. "Perhaps it is. Anyway, you are clever. So, very likely, it's no harm to say so. Never mind me, but go on."

So Galopoff went on:

"Clever as you say I am (I hope that's better), I for a long time could not see how I was to make the manager pay me my salary. If I had any master, he would have taken the money for me, you know; but since I was just a stray pony on the manager thought, why, I suppose he said to himself that I was his, and must work for nothing. At last I hit upon a really bright idea. There was one act I did in the circus, in which I had to pick out letters and spell words for the manager, who acted as ring-master. He would ask me questions, and I would take the letters from the ground and answer them by spelling words.

"So one night, just as ——"

Rue Galopoff was interrupted. Pat came running back from the river, waving a big fish at the end of his line and crying out:

"Here's the fish that laughed in me face!"

To be continued.

"IN A MOMENT HE WAS ON HIS BACK WITH ALL FOUR HOOFS IN AIR."
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THE WASHINGTONIANS.

By PAULINE BRADFORD MACKIE.

The Washingtonians is a story in which the scenes are laid in the national capital, and the events occur during the last part of Lincoln's first term of office. Those familiar with Washington and the life there at that time will easily recognize some of the thinly veiled characters who were then prominent in social and political circles. The beautiful Mrs. Matthews was the last of this group of more or less noted people to pass from the stage of action, and she died within the last two or three years. She was one of the most fascinating of women, with rare graces of mind and person, and though sinking finally into comparative obscurity, she never lost her power when she chose to exert it, over the hearts of men.

The author has made her plot hinge largely upon the effort to defeat Lincoln's renomination for a second term and place in the Presidential chair Mrs. Matthews' father, Secretary West. In this, Portia, as she is named, entered heart and soul, her ambition being to see her idolized parent, the devoted love of her life, occupy the position which she believed belonged to him by right of his commanding ability and services to his country. In the event of his election, she, herself, the secretary having no wife, would be the Lady of the White House.

The story gives some inside history, which has never before been written, that, aside from the bright, crisp way in which it is told, fills it with interest. The author has shown how this beautiful woman gave herself to a political wire-pulling in furtherance of her schemes, of which her father was wholly ignorant; how she won a brilliant senator, whose gift of oratory is not yet forgotten, to her assistance by an appeal to his selfishness, and how she threw the household gods under her feet, alienating both her father and her husband to meet, at the last, dismal failure.

The historical part of the tale, bearing evidences of its accuracy, may, perhaps, do something towards removing some shadows resting upon the closing years of the career of a really great man. It also gives the key to some events in the later life of General Matthews, the millionaire soldier, who is easily identified. Only one glimpse is afforded of the great hearted Lincoln, but that shows him as the tender, loving father, seeking relaxation with his little boy among the woods and fields that surrounded Washington. The meeting between him and Secretary West upon these country roads places both men in the light of a vivid revealment of character.

An especially striking picture is that where Mrs. Matthews is shown awaiting, alone in her room, the return of her husband to tell her whether or no her father is nominated. Here is a bit of the description:

In a little while, indeed any moment now, she would know if the great prize of the Presidency were to elude her father again. It was the third time he had tried for it. Did Ohio fail to endorse him now for the nomination he would withdraw his name out of very pride. * * * Well, if he failed she would still have left her husband and domestic happiness. What irony of consolation!

Oh, would Tom never come to let her know how the convention stood?

She thought she heard the sound of a carriage and so ran down to the front door and opened it. The flame in the lantern on the veranda had been blown out by the wind. She stared into the black night and heard the rain and waited, listening some moments, but no other sound came. She stepped outside and lighted the lantern again. The wind had died down. Her old horror of suffocation in such a dark night returned. The solemn monotony of the unseen rain was fearful to her. She strained her eyes to see beyond the wavering circle the lantern cast. Suppose her husband in some reckless mood had decided to ride home, as he had started, on horseback, and the horse had stumbled and thrown him. * * * The next hour was one of increasing agony. She held her watch in her hand. * * * How could she live if he did not return! There were horses' hoofs on the driveway. A moment later she heard her husband's step on the veranda.

There was the great relief, the second of blessed thankfulness, then all was swept aside in the wave of hope that confident step inspired. Her fears had been groundless. Her father had carried the convention! Her pride, her ambition, the future looming rich, the love of power, these mingled emotions ran through her like a flame of glorified life. * * *

"You must tell your father," he said, "for I cannot. Ohio has declared herself for the President!"

A charming love story runs through the pages, in which a pretty niece of Mr. West's and his private secretary play the principal parts. The author has introduced but few characters into her narrative, but they are always true to themselves, and, therefore, convincing. Perhaps among them all the niece has the least individual coloring.

The Washingtonians is a decided advance from A Georgian Actress, the plot being better sustained, and the style showing more of true literary art. Miss Mackie has recalled in this later work many of the qualities which made her two first books so delightful.

L. C. Page & Company, New York, are the publishers.

"THE PRESIDENT WAITED PATIENTLY."
—From The Washingtonians. Copyright, L. C. Page & Co.

THE MODERN STORE.

It Has One Department Little Known to Customers.

The great department store of our time has one department usually unvisited by customers, and yet very essential to the good of the store. It is the hospital department. The hospital is a feature of the equipment of the great modern department stores, because experience has proved its advantages. It is not more a mark of humanitarian progress than of commercial sagacity. It is not there for the benefit of customers, though its use would not be denied them. It is there for the benefit of the clerks, a majority of whom are women, and these women are those who almost exclusively use the hospital. It is not an uncommon thing for the young woman employes of the store to sink down exhausted, or to drop

fainting to the floor. Her shop-mates promptly care for her, and she is assisted to the store hospital, where she may rest and have the needed restoratives.

WOMEN THE SUFFERERS.

While the existence of the store hospital points to the sympathy of the management with its employees, it also emphasizes the weakness of the women for whom the hospital is established. Women who work must be prompt and regular in their duties or they are not wanted. The back may ache, every step may jar along the spine until the head throbs pitifully. The reaching up for a box of gloves or the stooping to pick something from the floor may cause acute pain, but the woman behind the counter must hold on until she drops, and she generally does. Then comes the hospital, a brief rest, and some palliative for her present pain. Next month she may repeat the same experience; for it is noted that this liability to physical collapse among women is much greater at certain periods. The hospital is good in its place. But what these women need is health, sound health. And sound health for them means the cure of those womanly diseases which are the primary cause of the physical weakness such women feel.

There is a cure for womanly diseases which has the testimony of tens of thousands of women to its perfect and permanent nature. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the medicine which makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"A heart overflowing with gratitude as well as a sense of duty urges me to write to you and tell you of my wonderful recovery," says Miss Corinne C. Hook, of Orangeburg, Orangeburg Co., South Carolina, (care of J. H. Hook). "By the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I am entirely a new being compared to the poor miserable sufferer who wrote you four months ago. I remark to my parents almost every day that it seems almost an impossibility for medicine to do a person so much good. During the whole summer I could scarcely keep up to walk about the house, and yesterday I walked four miles and felt better from the exercise. I now weigh 125 pounds. I read in your book of testimonials where a lady said Dr. Pierce's medicines were a Thousand pounds of comfort, please let me add one thousand pounds more to it. Mine was a case of complicated female disease in the worst form."

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR WOMEN.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can lay claim to being the best medicine for women without fear of contradiction. It is best because it contains no alcohol, and is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics, which give only temporary relief from pain. It is the best medicine for women because its cures are radical, going to the root of disease and establishing perfect and permanent health. To these claims the women themselves are the witnesses, who having tried in vain other medicines, have found in "Favorite Prescription" a complete and lasting cure.

"I feel more than grateful to you for the benefit I have received from Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Mrs. Ervie E. Woodin, of Millerton, Dutchess Co., N. Y., care of Box. No. 1. "For a number of years I had been troubled with female weakness, nervous headaches, irregularity, restlessness at nights, and, in fact, was all run down, but after taking three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one of Golden Medical Discovery' feel that I am entirely cured. Have no more nervous headaches, and rest very good at night; in fact, feel like a different person, thanks to your kind advice and wonderful medicine. I earnestly advise all who suffer from any similar troubles to write to Dr. Pierce at once. They will not regret it."

NO NEED TO BE SICK.

For the majority of women there is no need to be sick with womanly diseases. The figures show that out of every fifty women suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex, forty-nine are cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Even the one woman in fifty for whom no perfect cure is possible is benefited by a lessening of pain, and an increase of strength through the use of this great medicine for womanly ills.

"Favorite Prescription" establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It is the best tonic and nervine for weak, worn-out and run-down women. It quiets the nerves, encourages the appetite and induces refreshing sleep. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and cannot disagree with the weakest constitution.

Weak and sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter FREE. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

FREE TO EVERY WOMAN.

The best medical book FREE. Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, the greatest modern medical work containing more than a thousand large pages and over 700 illustrations, is sent FREE on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

MISS STONE.

She and Madame Tsilka Are Held in a Defile.

Sofia, Nov. 20.—It is reported that Mr. Dickinson, the United States diplomatic agent here, has informed the government of Bulgaria that the abductors of Miss Ella L. Stone and Mme. Tsilka, with their captors, are in a defile of the Belritza mountains, near Smoth, district of Dubnitza, and has requested that troops be sent to surround the place and liberate the captives. Both Mr. Dickinson and the Bulgarian foreign office decline to confirm or deny this report. Nevertheless, it is believed that Mr. Dickinson, persuaded of the impossibility of coming to terms with the brigands and relying upon his belief that they will not harm their captives if troops are employed against them, has, after consulting with Washington, decided upon this move.

Only eight bandits now guard Miss Stone and some of these are known to sympathize with her.

About a fortnight ago Mr. Dickinson approached the foreign office and proposed this same plan, but its carrying out was abandoned, because of the uncertainty of the location of the bandits.

New York, Nov. 23.—A dispatch to the World from Sofia, says:

Another letter from Miss Stone, the American missionary held by the brigands, has been received. Mr. Dickinson, the United States diplomatic representative, declines to disclose its contents, except to say that Miss Stone and her companion in imprisonment, Mme. Tsilka, are well.

London, Nov. 25.—"Mr. Dickinson has received no reply from the brigands to his ultimatum," says a dispatch from Sofia to the Daily Telegraph. "The brigands threaten to kill Miss Stone, unless the ransom is paid by January 1.

MAY MURDER THEM.

New York, Nov. 26.—Commenting upon the report that the brigands have sent a message to American Diplomatic Agent Dickinson that unless he accedes by Jan. 1 to their original demand for 25,000 Turkish lira, or pounds, ($110,000) ransom they will kill both their captives—Miss Ellen M. Stone and Mrs. Tsilka, the Sofia, Bulgaria, correspondent of the World says:

"This report comes in private advices from Dubnitza, the Bulgarian frontier town which is the political headquarters of some of the secret agents through whom Mr. Dickinson has been in communication with the brigands. The message is said to be the robbers' answer to the ultimatum reported to have been sent to them by Mr. Dickinson, but which he denied sending, offering a ransom 12,000 Turkish lira or pounds ($52,000) and no more, and giving them until next Saturday to accept that sum, after which time that and all previous offers would be withdrawn."

Mr. Dickinson, who was the United States consul general at Constantinople when appointed diplomatic agent at Sofia, went to Constantinople immediately after the report became current that he had sent an ultimatum and he is still there. The report that the brigands will kill their prisoners is not believed at Sofia.

Mr. Burke Dead.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—John H. Burke, a well known gospel hymn writer and singer, for years identified with D. L. Moody, D. W. Whittle, Thomas MacNeil and other evangelists, is dead at his home at Wheaton, Ill. Mr. Burke was the composer of the popular hymn, "Not I, But Christ."

PAINTER ABBEY COMES TO AMERICA

New York, Nov. 25.—Edwin Austin Abbey, the noted American painter, who is now on his way for a short visit to the United States, has been chosen by King Edward to commemorate the coronation by painting the scenes attendant upon that function. He is a native of Philadelphia, who, in 1878, at the age of 26, went to live permanently in London. Since that time Mr. Abbey has become one of the foremost artists of Europe. His present voyage to America is being made primarily to be present at the exhibition of his mural paintings illustrative of the "Holy Grail," which are to be permanently placed in the Boston museum. This illustrious American is a member of the Royal academy and of the Royal institute, and he was recently elected an honorary member of the Munich academy, in which he has exhibited several of his canvases with great success. His selection as a painter of the coronation is a signal tribute to his genuine genius as an artist.

PAN-AMERICAN BUILDINGS.

Chicago, Nov. 25.—Demolition of the beautiful buildings, statues and bridges of the Buffalo exposition is to be started at the end of the present week by the Chicago House Wrecking company, which has secured the contract for the work and purchased every movable thing on the grounds for $130,000. Two other firms, one a Philadelphia corporation and the second the house that held the contract for the erection of most of the buildings, bid on the project.

Lipton Will Challenge Again.

London, Nov. 26.—"Should no one else challenge, I am willing seriously to consider making another attempt to lift the cup." This announcement was given out by Sir Thomas Lipton at the banquet given at the Hotel Cecil in his honor last night, and which was attended by more than four hundred guests.

"It would never do," added Sir Thomas, "to give up when only a pulse beat came between us and victory."

The reception to the challenger of the America's cup was marked with the greatest enthusiasm.

FARM REPORT.

Secretary Wilson Reports Affairs of Agricultural Department.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 26.—The growth and development of the department of agriculture are reflected in the fifth annual report of the secretary, Hon. James Wilson.

The document was submitted to the President to-day. It is considerably larger than in former years.

Secretary Wilson, in the beginning, discusses the weather bureau features.

He announces an important extension of the forecast field of the weather bureau, which now includes reports from certain points in the British Isles and on the continent of Europe, from the Azores, Nassau, Bermuda and Turks' island. The Atlantic forecast, based upon these reports, now forms part of the regular night forecasts issued in Washington. Three new forecast districts have been established—in Boston, New Orleans and Denmark. An extension of the forecast to farmers through the rural free delivery is contemplated. Substantial improvements are reported in the department's system of wireless telegraphy.

A large portion of the report covers the subject of animal industry. The grand total of animals and animal products exported during the year exceeded $250,000,000 in value. This vast foreign market is only preserved to our producers by the indefatigable efforts of the department and the rigid inspection exercised through the Bureau of Animal Industry. This bureau inspected for export 385,000 cattle, 228,000 sheep, and 48,000 horses and mules, and nearly 1,000 vessels carrying live stock. Imported animals were also inspected to the number of 342,000, and, where necessary, quarantined. The secretary suggests that with the enormous interests our stock-raisers have at stake, and inspection or quarantine affording after all a relative, not an absolute guarantee of protection, it might be well for this country to follow the example of Great Britain and exclude live stock from other countries entirely. The meat inspection service involved the inspection at time of slaughter of nearly 37,000,000 animals. Of the more than 5,000,000 cattle inspected, the condemned carcasses were about one fourth of 1 per cent.; of the 6,500,000 sheep, one-tenth of 1 per cent.; and of 24,000,000 hogs, one-third of 1 per cent. In the control of indigenous diseases, 1,500,000 inspections were made and over 45,000 cars disinfected in the Texas fever service alone. In the repression of scabies in sheep nearly 8,000,000 animals were inspected, and over 1,000,000 dipped under the supervision of the department inspectors. In combatting the disease known as "Black Leg" the bureau distributed over 1,500,000 doses of vaccine, the result being to reduce losses in infected herds to less than 1 per cent., where formerly it was in most cases about 10 per cent. To aid in detecting tuberculosis in cattle and glanders in horses, over 44,000 doses of tuberculin and 7,000 doses of mallein have been supplied. The secretary points out the serious evil resulting from a system of state inspection which, if it became general, would effectually prevent the marketing of live stock in some sections, and would destroy much of the usefulness of the federal inspection. He regards the present conditions as so menacing to the interests of the cattle industry in the West and Southwest that he has requested the attorney general to cooperate in bringing the matter before the supreme court for decision as to the constitutionality of these state laws. This request has been favorably received and the assistance of the Department of Justice promised.

The organization of the Bureau of Plant Industry is noted. It has brought together in one group investigations in plant physiology and pathology, botany, grasses and forage plants, pomology, and the experimental gardens and grounds, including the experimental farm at Arlington and the introduction of foreign seeds and plants.

The work of the Bureau of Chemistry is reported. Another of the newly organized bureaus is that of Forestry. The secretary reports as the result of a broad inquiry made through the office of experiment stations that by far the largest part of the work of the stations has direct relation to the important agricultural interests of the commission in which they are located.

He regards it as extremely desirable that agricultural investigations should be undertaken in the Philippine Islands under the war department and in co-operation with the department of agriculture. In furtherance of this work the secretary recommends an additional appropriation of $15,000 for the ensuing fiscal year "to institute agricultural investigations in the Philippines and, if feasible, to locate and maintain an agricultural experiment station there."

The secretary expresses the belief that irrigation will, in the near future, become a subject for legislation by congress, there being important reasons why it should have the attention of that body. At the same time, he says that those best informed believe that the uncertain character of water rights can only be remedied by a larger measure of public control and the making of certain classes of irrigation structures permanently public works. These, it is urged, should not be owned by private parties, and the argument produced in favor of constructing reservoirs by act of congress is the same which justifies setting aside forest reserves and the maintaining of a force to control them. On the other hand, the secretary points out that an appropriation of money by congress to construct such irrigation works will bring the country face to face with a new government policy and will carry a larger measure of public control over the water resources of the west than has hitherto prevailed or been sanctioned by public sentiment.

He reviews the influence of land laws on irrigation development, stating that laws which control the disposal of 500,000,000 acres of arid public lands must have a vital influence upon the success of irrigated agriculture.

Referring to the grazing lands, he says probably 400,000,000 acres of the public domain has no agricultural value except for pasturage. It is at present an open common, with no laws for its protection or disposal. He refers to the frequent conflicts of the farmers under irrigation with the range stockmen, and recommends, as a remedial and beneficial measure, the leasing of the grazing land in such a way as not to interfere with the homesteader.

PALMA'S CAMPAIGN.

Havana, Nov. 25.—The campaign of Senor Tomas Estrada Palma for the presidency of Cuba was opened in Havana with an overflow meeting at the Tacon theater. Gen. Maximo Gomez, who presided, made a short speech, endorsing the candidature of Senor Palma.

Heiskell's Ointment

quickly relieves and surely cures skin diseases. Get it from your druggist. 25c a box by mail, postpaid.

HEISKELL'S SOAP makes a beautiful complexion. 25 cts.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Your Ointment cured terrible running sores on baby's face. She now has beautiful skin."—Susie May Schell, 470 Mott Ave., New York.

A New Departure.

A New, Effectual and Convenient Cure For Catarrh.

Of catarrh remedies there is no end, but of catarrh cures there has always been a great scarcity. There are many remedies to relieve, but very few that really cure.

The old practice of snuffing salt water through the nose would often relieve and

the washes, douches, powders and inhalers in common use are very little, if any better than the old-fashioned salt water douche.

The use of inhalers and the application of salves, washes and powders to the nose and throat to cure catarrh is no more reasonable than to rub the back to cure kidney disease. Catarrh is just as much a blood disease as kidney trouble or rheumatism and it cannot be cured by local treatment any more than they can be.

To cure catarrh, whether in the head, throat or stomach an internal antiseptic treatment is necessary to drive the catarrhal poison out of the blood and system, and the new catarrh cure is designed on this plan and the remarkable success of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is because being used internally it drives out catarrhal infection through action upon stomach, liver and bowels.

"Wm. Zimmerman, of St. Joseph, relates an experience with catarrh which is of value to millions of catarrh sufferers everywhere. He says: "I neglected a slight nasal catarrh until it gradually extended to my throat and bronchial tubes and finally even my stomach and liver became affected, but as I was able to keep up and do a day's work I let it run along until my hearing began to fail me, and then I realized that I must get rid of catarrh or lose my position, as I was a clerk and my hearing was absolutely necessary.

"Some of my friends recommended an inhaler, another a catarrh salve but they were no good in my case, nor was anything else until I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and bought a package at my drug store. They benefited me from the start and in less than four months I was completely cured of catarrh although I had suffered nearly all my life from it.

"They are pleasant to take and so much more convenient to use than other catarrh remedies that I feel I cannot say enough in favor of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets."

A little book on cause and cure of catarrh will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., and the tablets are sold by all druggists in the United States and Canada.

PAN-AM. CONGRESS.

Proposed Railway to Run Through Mexico to South America

Mexico City, Nov. 25.—The report of ex-Senator Henry G. Davis to the Pan-American railway committee of the international American conference will be submitted to the session of the conference on Wednesday next. Mr. Davis suggested that a substitute committee be appointed to study his report, but his colleagues would not hear anything of the sort, and adopted his report unanimously.

Mr. Davis says in his report that there is nothing impracticable nor visionary in the construction of the road nor in the flotation of the necessary stock. He remarks that each of such systems as the Pennsylvania, New York Central, the Atchison, the Northern Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the Southern railway and others has a greater mileage than is now necessary to assure the realization of the inter-continental railroad when the bonds and shares outstanding of each of such systems are in excess of the sum estimated as necessary for the construction of the railroad in question.

The Russian government has just completed, says the senator, a road through Siberia at a cost considerably in excess of the American estimate as necessary for the completion of an American inter-continental railroad, and in so doing has overcome greater natural difficulties than are to be looked for in the construction of the latter. Mr. Davis also refers in complimentary terms to the great trunk lines built in recent years by Mexico.

In dwelling on the expediency of the construction of an international railroad, Mr. Davis mentioned the fact that some of the South American delegates in order to reach Mexico for the present Pan-American conference, had to make the journey via Europe or New York. A letter mailed in the United States for the South American republics goes first to Europe, and thence to its destination. Mr. Davis estimates the mileage of the inter-continental railroad to be constructed at 5,000 miles in order to link existing systems, and calculates the cost at $200,000,000, or at the rate of $40,000 per mile.

The report terminates with the following recommendation:

First—That a railroad connecting all or the greater part of the nations represented in the conference will contribute powerfully to the development of the natural interests of the said nations.

Second—That the said railroad ought, as far as common interests permit, to connect the principal cities scattered along its route.

Third—That if the direction of the road cannot be changed for the object stated in the foregoing article without great inconvenience, branches should be built to connect the chief cities with the main line.

Fourth—That in order to lessen the cost of work, existing railroads be utilized as far as possible and as far as compatible with the location and purposes of the inter-continental railroad.

Fifth—That all material necessary for the construction and operation of the railroad be declared free from port duties while taking suitable measures to prevent abuses.

Sixth—That property, real and movable of the railroad, employed in construction and operation of the road be exempted from all national, provincial and municipal taxation.

Seventh—That the realization of a work of such magnitude deserves to be encouraged by means of subventions, land grants or guarantees of minimum rate of interest.

Eighth—That the railroad be declared forever neutral in order to assure freedom of traffic.

Ninth—That the delegates to the conference recommend with all possible earnestness to their several governments the granting of liberal concessions to the enterprise, in such form as may appear most suitable to each government.

The suggestion is also made that the United States send a competent person to all of the republics of America to study the resources of the several countries, the location and status of existing railroads, present trade conditions, prospects of traffic for the intercontinental railroad when built, and what concessions each government would be disposed to grant.

It is also suggested that the committee become permanent and submit a report to the next conference and be given power to call meetings to increase the number of its members and to appoint subcommittees to secure all reports and aids and encouragements necessary for the realization of an intercontinental American railroad.

Mr. Cleveland Better.

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 25.—Dr. James H. Wikoff stated at 2 o'clock to-day that former President Cleveland was doing very nicely, and was recovering from his cold. He said Mr. Cleveland had enjoyed a comfortable night, and was resting very well to-day. Mrs. Cleveland also said Mr. Cleveland was much improved.

MRS. BONINE.

Her Trial on the Charge of Murdering James S. Ayres

Washington, Nov. 22.—The trial of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine for the murder of James Seymour Ayres, jr., was resumed to-day in Justice Anderson's court.

Mrs. Bonine's party was augmented to-day by the addition of her brother, U. S. Grant Henry, who had come from his

home in Missouri, in order to be present with his sister during the trial. Mrs. Bonine's two young sons also were present, as were her husband and her sister, Mrs. Meacham.

The prisoner came in in advance of her attorneys, and when they arrived, she cordially shook hands with them. Policeman Walter S. Brady was the first witness called. He was on duty near the Kenmore hotel on the morning that Ayres' body was discovered, and he was summoned to the hotel at about 8:20 o'clock by the proprietor, Mr. W. W. Warfield, who told him that he thought he had a suicide up stairs.

The witness was then escorted to Ayres' room in company with three or four other persons. Finding the door fastened, he had, under Mr. Warfield's instructions, forced it open. Upon subsequent investigation, he had found that the door was bolted and not locked. The body of the dead man was, he said, lying on the floor near the window, in a bent position, and with the arms drawn up in front of the face. He had, he said, seen one of the rounds of a rocking chair, and the only clothing on the body was a light undershirt.

The shirt was open at the neck and the upper portion of it was covered with blood. There also was some blood on the left sleeve of the garment. The hands and feet also were bloody, the latter looking as if he had stepped in the blood which was on the floor in considerable quantity. Three wounds were found upon the body, one being in the breast, another in the arm and the third in the thigh. The bed looked, he said, as if some one had lain in it and had gotten up, throwing the covers back as he did so. There was no other disorder about it, and there was only one indentation on the pillow. Ayres' coat and vest had been carefully laid over the back of a chair.

He said that a pistol and a small single barrel shot gun lay on a trunk in the room and that the barrel and the chambers of the pistol were covered with blood. The pistol was exhibited to Mr. Brady and identified by him. He handled it freely as he described the condition of the weapon. Mrs. Bonine regarded the witness and the weapon with close scrutiny, but gave no evidence of any emotion.

The young man's trousers were carefully laid over the back of a chair and his collar, cuffs and necktie had been laid upon the bureau. No blood stains were found either on the bed or in its immediate vicinity, the first blood stain being near the spot where Ayres' head lay. There also were blood stains on the window sill. On a table in the room there were nine cartridges lying loose. The gas was burning low. The lower sash of the one window in the room was up. The string on the window shade was covered with blood. He did not think there was room enough between the bed and the door, when the latter was open, for a man to stand there. In concluding his examination in chief of the witness District Attorney Gould put in evidence the undershirt found on the body of Ayres. It was well stained with blood. The sight of the garment apparently affected the prisoner more than any preceding incident in the course of the trial.

On cross-examination Officer Brady said a boy had first notified him of the tragedy.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The first witness called at the trial of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine for the murder of James Seymour Ayres to-day was William Schoenberger, keeper of the morgue. He testified to having taken charge of Ayres' body at the Kenmore hotel, and to taking it to the morgue on the morning of May 15 last, under the direction of the coroner. He had also, he said, been present at the autopsy, and had taken photographs showing the location of the wounds on the body.

The photographs were admitted as evidence. Mrs. Bonine gave one hasty look at the pictures as they were held by one of the attorneys, but she quickly turned her head and gave them no further attention. She engaged in conversation with Attorney Fulton most of the time while this testimony was being given.

The next witness was Mr. George D. Gardner, an attorney in the interior department, who, with his family, occupied rooms under the suite occupied by the Bonines, in the Kenmore hotel. His testimony was new. The fact was brought out that Mrs. Bonine had made her first confession to him. This confession had, the witness said, been made on the evening of May 15, the day of the tragedy. He was followed to his room by Mrs. Bonine.

"She stated to me," he said, "that she knew more about the death of Ayres than had been given to the public. I think she hesitated a moment, and either my manner or something I said induced her to go on, and she said she was present when it happened, and told me that she had come to me because she wanted my advice. She told me that on the morning of Ayres' death, he came to her room and knocked on her door and complained of being ill and asked if she could not do something for him; that when she got into Ayres' room he had assaulted her, and had a pistol in his hand, and in the scuffle which ensued he was killed."

"Did she describe the struggle that took place?" asked the district attorney.

The witness stated that she said nothing more than that when the struggle followed the assault, the pistol was fired. The witness stated that she did not tell him in whose hands the pistol was, but later corrected himself by saying that he believed she said the weapon was in Ayres' hand. "She also told me that Ayres was under the influence of liquor at the time of the shooting," said Mr. Gardner.

The witness also said that Mrs. Bonine had spoken to him again on the next day or the second day after the tragedy. She sat at the same table with him in the dining room, and she again sought to talk with him concerning the tragedy.

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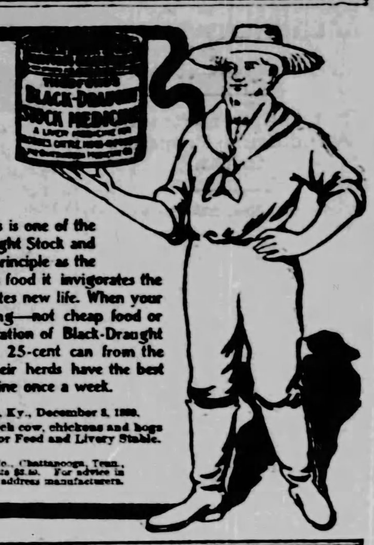
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Cures Animal Sickness



Big Springs, Miss., February 8, 1901.

I have used your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine for five years with all of my stock and I would rather have it than any other medicine for stock. It has taken the day here. A. I. EDWARDS.

Nine times out of ten when your animal is sick it is a simple case of indigestion. Unload the animal's bowels and you have it cured! This is one of the reasons why so many cures have been effected by the use of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. This great remedy for animals acts on the same principle as the celebrated Thedford's Black-Draught. When given to an animal in its food it invigorates the digestive organs and thoroughly cleanses the entire system. This generates new life. When your stock or poultry is sick give them a medicine of recognized standing—not cheap food or "condition powder" There is no remedy on the market with the reputation of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. If your dealer does not keep it, order a 25-cent can from the Chattanooga Medicine Company. Successful stock raisers feel that their herds have the best protection when they are given Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine once a week.

Madisonville, Ky., December 8, 1900.

I have used your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine on my horse, milch cow, chickens and hogs and it does all you claim for it. E. BASSETT, Proprietor Feed and Livery Stable.

If your dealer does not keep it send 25c to the laboratory of the Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half pound air-tight can of the medicine will be mailed to you. A 10-pound can costs $2.50. For advice in cases requiring special directions, and an illustrated book on stock and poultry diseases, address manufacturers.

ACUINALDO

Wants to Come to the United States and Talk to Congress.

Manila, Nov. 21.—Aguinaldo has written General Chaffee, the military governor of the Philippines, asking the latter's permission to go before congress and express the desire of the Filipino people. Aguinaldo further requests to be accompanied by eight friends, whom he designates, four of whom are prisoners at Guam, while the others are prominent in Manila.

Sixto Lopez, who has been in the United States and Europe in the interest of the Filipino insurgents, and who is now at Hong Kong, has written to Gov. Taft asking to be exempted from taking the oath of allegiance to the United States upon his arrival at Manila, asserting this action might injure his labors in the behalf of peace.

A fund is being raised by the Federal party in Manila for the purpose of attempting to prevent the execution of the Filipino General Isidoro Torres, who surrendered to the American authorities in the early part of the year, and who was later tried on charges of having violated the rules of warfare, and sentenced to death. Several congressmen will be asked to exert their influence in favor of General Torres.

BRILLIANT DEED.

Manila, Nov. 25.—Capt. Edward P. Lawton's company of the Nineteenth infantry has attacked and captured an insurgent fort on Bohol island, south of Cebu, in the Visayan group.

This fort was surrounded on all sides by a precipice, and the only entrance to the higher ground was guarded by a stockade with a line of entrenchments behind it. Captain Lawton sent Sergeant McMahon and 20 men to climb the precipice and attack the fort in the rear. Sergeant McMahon's party accomplished their task after three hours' climbing through the thick undergrowth of brush and vines that covered the almost perpendicular cliff. They took the enemy by surprise and drove them from the fort. As the insurgents escaped they had to pass the remainder of Captain Lawton's command at a distance of 150 yards. Here the enemy suffered terrible losses.

The insurgents defended themselves with both cannon and rifles. The cannon were captured, the smaller ones were removed, while the larger ones were buried. Captain Lawton, in his report, makes special mention for bravery of Sergeants List and McMahon.

VAN SCHAICK A HERO.

Manila, Nov. 26.—Second Lieutenant Louis J. Van Schaick, of the Fourth infantry, while scouting with a few men of that regiment, met 150 insurgents, who had attacked and sacked the hamlet of Siaraca, near Cavite. Upon seeing the Filipinos, Van Schaick ordered his men to charge them. The command was obeyed, and Van Schaick being mounted, reached the insurgents 60 yards in advance of his men. He killed three of them with his revolver. An insurgent fired his rifle point blank at Van Schaick at four paces, but missed. Lieut. Van Schaick was then knocked from his horse. He jumped to his feet, and engaged in a hand to hand conflict with the enemy, using the butt of his revolver. He sustained two severe wounds, one of which nearly severed his wrist. At this point the lieutenant's men arrived, rescued him, and put the insurgents to flight. Van Schaick is in the military hospital at Manila, and is doing well. He has already been recommended for a medal of honor for bravery in a previous engagement.

BRAVE ACT OF MARINES.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The following cablegram has been received at the navy department from the commanding officer of the Asiatic station, dated Cavite, Nov. 20:

"Waller reports on 17th marines attacked almost impregnable position of Sojoton, Samar, destroying three camps, killing thirty men, capturing forty bamboo guns, rice and stores. He reports no casualties and commends Porter, Bearss and other officers.

(Signed.) "RODGERS."

LAGUNA PROVINCE.

Manila, Nov. 23.—It has been officially reported to General Chaffee that the insurgent leader Caballos has 500 fully armed men, including a number of American negroes, under his command in Laguna province, Luzon. An insurgent officer has just been captured, carrying papers, dated Mauban, Laguna province, November 18, and signed by Caballos. The prisoner admits that Caballos has one thousand men with him and contemplated attacking Mauban. This probably accounts for the fact that on Thursday last the telegraph lines were cut near Mauban and in several places the supporting poles were found to be removed.

Keeping Tab on Them.

Manila, Nov. 25.—General Chaffee has ordered that in the future complete records shall be kept of all natives taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. Duplicates of the records will be signed in English, Spanish and Tagalog. The Philippine constabulary, which was organized last August, is proving itself a valuable adjunct to the military authorities and is making an enviable record.

Alerta Lost.

Manila, Nov. 25.—The local steamer Alerta, with 200 passengers, including some discharged American soldiers, from Olongapo, Subig Bay, to Manila is believed to have been lost.

The Iris Afloat.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Secretary Long has received a cablegram from Admiral Rodgers, at Manila, stating that the New York had managed to float the supply boat Iris, which stranded yesterday near Iloilo. The Iris is apparently uninjured.

COLON TAKEN

By the Colombian Revolutionists--Panama Held by Government Forces.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The secretary of the navy has received the following cablegram from Capt. Perry, commanding the battleship Iowa, dated Panama, to-day:

"Everything quiet. No further interference since notification. Transit and telegraphic communication open. Colon in possession of liberals and quiet."

Colon, Colombia, Nov. 21.—The city of Colon was perfectly quiet all yesterday and last night. It is claimed in behalf of the liberals that there has been no unseemly behavior. Foreigners are being respected and protected and transit across the isthmus is uninterrupted.

The postoffice, perfecture, all the other government offices and nearly all the commercial houses were closed yesterday.

Col. Barrera, commander of the liberal forces, asserts that he has notified the district representative of the department of the interior and other former officials of the government, that he has appointed a commission to take over their offices, formally, to-day. Senor Espriella, a prominent lawyer and counsel for the Panama railroad, is a member of the commission.

The feeling of the community cannot be regarded as antagonistic to liberalism. The existing conditions have created no panic, but it is recognized that the fact that the liberals hold Colon while the conservatives are in possession of Panama, creates a state of affairs which cannot possibly continue.

Col. Barrera admits that the government troops here numbered a little less than 120 men. It was at first reported that twelve or more men had been killed and that about thirty wounded, but the bodies of more dead men have since been discovered.

The inspector of customs escaped on an outgoing steamer.

Several prisoners who were captured by the liberals have since been released.

Gen. Zaldana commands two hundred liberal troops at Gatun railroad station, about six miles from Colon.

The liberals claim to be in possession of all the railroad stations between Colon and Las Cascades, which is nearer to Panama than to Colon.

Both sides used Remingtons and Mausers. The former caused the higher death rate. A liberal lieutenant, who was shot in the neck with a Mauser bullet, is reported to be doing well.

No immediate attack on Panama is contemplated. Col. Barrera is awaiting the arrival at Colon of the liberal chief, Domingo Diaz, who is expected in a day or two. When Diaz reaches this city definite plans will be formulated.

Gen. Sarria commands the government forces at Panama.

Gen. Patino, the original commander of the liberal force which captured Colon, is said to have intended to capture the Colombian gunboat General Pinzon in person, and some say that the general was drowned in an effort to reach her in a boat which capsized. Col. Barrera, however, denies this, but there is no doubt that the capture of the General Pinzon was contemplated.

The United States gunboat Machias, it is understood, will not interfere with any of the fighting, but will protect the railroad and foreign interests.

REBELS DEFEATED.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The state department has received confirmation of the reported defeat of the Liberal troops by the Colombian government troops. This came in a cablegram from Consul General Gudger, at Panama, this afternoon, in which he says that the railroad is now unobstructed and that the government forces have been victorious over the revolutionists. He further reports that the blue jackets from the Machias have gone inland and now occupy a point midway of the isthmus.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The United States government has taken charge of the Isthmian transit. A dispatch received at the navy department to-day from Captain Perry, of the battleship Iowa, at Panama, reports that fact. Captain Perry says that General Alban, with 1,000 men, is fighting the Liberals on the line near Empire. Transit is in danger of interruption. Captain Perry has landed with a detachment of men from the Iowa and has started with the train to clear the transit and also establish detachments of men to keep it so.

Captain McCrea, of the Machias, at Colon, has cabled the navy department, notifying the department of the approaching bombardment of that town and asking for instructions. He has been instructed to take such steps as he deems necessary for the protection of American interests at Colon. While no specific statement is made as to the details of this instruction, it is understood that it leaves discretionary with Commander McCrea the prevention of a bombardment.

New York, Nov. 25.—Messages from the agent of the Panama Railroad and Steamship Company at Colon were received here to-day at the offices of the company. The cablegrams said that serious fighting was expected at Empire, a small place on the line of the Panama railroad; they also stated that the Machias, Captain McCrea, had landed more men at Colona, and that the Iowa had, for the first time, landed marines at Panama. They also contained the information that the Colombian gunboat, General Pinzon, had arrived at Colon, with troops aboard, from Cartagena, and that the threatened bombardment of Colon was to take place to-day at 3 o'clock, New York time. They said that the city was in the possession of the rebels and that Captain McCrea had forbidden the shelling of the town. Mr. De Brigard, consul general of Colombia, said that he expected advices to-day regarding the situation.

Madrid, Nov. 25.—Numerous churches in the provinces have been destroyed during the last few days by incendiary fires. Thus far the police have secured no clues as to the culprits.

RIOT IN ATHENS.

Don't Want the Gospels Translated Into Modern Greek.

Athens, Nov. 22.—The turbulent demonstrations here, growing out of the proposal to translate the gospels into modern Greek, were continued to-day in the streets, especially in front of the chamber of deputies and before the university. There were many ugly rushes. The military are finding difficulty in controlling the rioters.

Yesterday, 20,000 persons assembled around the ruins of the Temple of Jupiter Olympus and took part in a hostile demonstration organized by the students.

Eight hundred marines were landed and co-operated with the troops in patrolling the locality. Many collisions occurred, and seven persons were killed, while 30 were severely wounded and many others slightly wounded.

During the demonstration, several shots were fired at M. Theotokis, the premier, but without effect.

Great excitement prevailed last night. Strong military detachments guard the palace and the residence of the premier. Everywhere anxious groups are discussing the situation. The university is guarded by the students, who are adopting military discipline.

There were no further disturbances during the evening, but it is feared that there will be a renewal of the disorders to-day.

Greek Cabinet Resigns.

Athens, Nov. 25.—As a result of the demonstration against the proposed translation of the gospels into modern Greek, the Grecian cabinet has resigned. This action was taken in spite of King George's efforts to induce the cabinet and M. Theotokis, the premier, to remain in office. M. Theotokis considers the responsibility of judicial inquiry into the recent riots should be left to another cabinet, in order that the truth may be established beyond suspicion. The party of M. Theotokis will support the new cabinet.

New Grecian Cabinet.

Athens, Nov. 25.—After an audience of King George last night, M. Zaimis, former premier, completed a cabinet made up as follows:

M. Premier and minister of foreign affairs, M. Zaimis.

Minister of the interior, M. Trianda-Fyllakos.

Minister of marine, M. Topalis.

Minister of public worship, M. Monferrato.

Minister of finance, M. Negris.

Minister of war, Col. Korpas.

Until an official inquiry into the causes of the riots has been concluded, M. Zaimis will hold also the portfolio of justice.

BOER CAMPS.

London, Nov. 25.—With reference to the story that the British placed Boer women and children in front during the fighting at

EXPERIMENT STATIONS

What the Department of Agriculture Proposes to Do.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The secretary of agriculture has designated Prof. W. M. Hays, of the Minnesota state agricultural college and experiment station in the bureau of plant industry to direct work in organizing the state experiment stations of the middle northwest—Minnesota, the Dakotas, Iowa and Wisconsin—into a co-operative union for improving the yield and quality of wheat and other grains, grasses, clovers and field roots. Many new varieties of wheat, for example, must be originated to secure the improved kinds greatly desired.

Under the new arrangement the experiment stations of the different states will each originate 50 new wheats, and test them, so as to eliminate all but the five best. These seeds will be exchanged and further trials conducted. Especial attention will be directed to developing new sugar beet varieties to mature early and increase the yield per acre. The farmers of the northwest who have undertaken the cultivation of sugar beet, according to reports reaching Secretary Wilson, are finding the bi-product left after the sugar has been extracted a valuable feed for dairy and other cattle.

The Minnesota station will be expected to further the new fiber varieties of flax, while the Wisconsin station will make a specialty of breeding sweet resistant oats and field peas; the South Dakota institution macaroni wheats, etc. Winter wheat offers a fair test of the advantages to be derived from the co-operation. The turkey-red wheat, successfully grown at Ames, Iowa, will be taken to the South Dakota station at Brookings, where, after being subjected to severe freeze, the plants will be permitted to mature, and the seed from them used to take the variety still further north to the Minnesota station to produce even hardier varieties. By growing the same stock repeatedly in the northern climates, only the hardiest plants survive, and the varieties become thoroughbred in hardiness. It is found that the winter varieties will yield on an average five to ten bushels more per acre than the spring varieties.

An attempt will be made to grow alfalfa farther north, through the work of the co-operating experiment stations. Soy beans and even cow peas promise to be a success in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The North Dakota station, at Fargo, under the direction of Prof. Shepperd, is making progress in breeding corn suited to the Dakotas and Minnesota. The experiments promise not only to develop the increased yield per acre by producing better and hardier plants, but also new and important varieties of plants not heretofore grown in the northern climates.

REAL SEA SERPENT.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23.

Henry L. Neligan, of the regular observers of marine events, has reported officially to the Hydrographic office of seeing a serpent, in his report dated October 26 and is as follows: "At 11 a. m. to-day in latitude 27 degrees, 26 minutes north, and longitude 90 degrees, 18 minutes west, passed a large sea serpent appearing about 100 feet long. The head had a blunt, square nose and was ejecting water to the heighth of two or three feet from its nostrils. The animal or fish had three distinct sets of fins and a tail lying across like a porpoise. On its back was a series of humps like a camel. It was heading about east (true) and moving slowly."

Neligan was several thousand miles from a saloon when he saw the serpent, and it is against the naval regulations to use whiskey on board of a government ship.

A WIDE-OPEN LETTER.

Specially to that Great Army of Sexually Weak Men Who have been Hoodwinked and Defrauded by the Worse than Infamous Mountebanks Who Disgrace the Medicine Business.

Mr. Geo. S. Beck, Proprietor of "Wonder-Workers," the Greatest and Best Remedy for All Kinds of Sexual Weakness that the World Has Ever Known, Throws Another Bomb into the Camp of the Sharks Who Prey upon the Fears of Weak Men, and Offers Their Victims the Benefit of His Great Remedy at Cost.

MY DEAR BROTHERS:—More than 250,000 permanent cures during the last three years prove that my "Wonder-Workers" are a God-send to weak men everywhere. There is not a case of Lost Manhood, Night or Day Losses, Varicocele, Sexual Weakness or Nervous Troubles of any kind anywhere on earth (no matter whether caused by overwork, self-abuse or worry; and no matter whether the man be old or young) that "Wonder-Workers" will fail to cure quicker and at less expense than any other remedy made anywhere in the world if simply used (at home at your work), one tablet at a dose three times a day. They cured me in less than one month's time, at the age of forty-four years, when I, like you, lacked that vitality without which a person is a man only in name, and after I had been nearly ruined by the frauds and fakirs who disgrace the medicine business. I ask you to bear in mind that I am the only man in the world in the business who has solemnly sworn that the medicine he sells cured himself, and that the names of all who buy it will be held sacred forever.

I am the same Geo. S. Beck, living at 420 South Market Street, Springfield, Ohio, who is hated by every Electric Belt imposter, Free Sample schemer, C. O. D. fraud, Free Prescription fakir, and Doctor by Mail humbug in America because of the manner in which I have exposed their infamous schemes. Their only object in making "Free" offers is to get the names of men who are sexually weak so that they may harass them with their impudent letters and lying, filthy circulars; and I, here and now, again challenge any and all of these frauds and poison distributors to thoroughly sift and test my charges of how villainy and culpable fraud is any court of law or justice they may select. If you have had any dealings with them you know that all my charges against them are true as Gospel.

I beg to assure you on my honor as a man that no matter whether you are married or single, old young or middle-aged; or no matter whether your weakness or nervousness is caused by over-work, too frequent indulgence in legitimate sexual pleasures, the practice of secret vice or the excessive use of strong drink or tobacco, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" will search every nerve center of your body, renew every tissue, develop every organ, strengthen every muscle, invigorate every function, and bring to you a perfect and permanent restoration of sexual strength and manly vigor. The reason why "Wonder-Workers" do this is because they are a Pure Nerve Food and Tonic, and because they do not contain any phosphorus, or Spanish fly, or any other of the poisons that make the vile nostrums rent out by the frauds and quacks so dangerous to human life. It is perfectly safe to use them at any time or under any circumstances, and their use will not fail to restore natural sexual strength and vigor without any trace of excitement or stimulation in old or young.

Because of the wonderful merit of my "Wonder-Workers," and the fact that I treat every man as fairly in every respect as though he was my own natural brother, I have built up the largest mail-order medicine business in the world in less than three years. I defy any man to whom I send "Wonder-Workers" to say that I have treated him unfairly in any manner, shape or form. If you order "Wonder-Workers" **mention this paper**, the publisher of which is hereby authorized to publish me as a fraud and scoundrel if I fail to do exactly as I agree with any of its readers.

The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only One Dollar per box, always cash with order; by express at your expense. It will cost 25 cents to lift them from express office. If you send $1.15 I send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. If you have any doubt about me write to any Commercial Agency, Mr. A. R. Cobaugh, Cashier of the First National Bank of this city, (the bank of which Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, is President,) or to any of your friends in Springfield.

GEO. S. BECK, 420 S. Market St. Springfield, Ohio.

RECIPROCITY.

Proceedings of the National Convention Held at the Capital.

Washington, Nov. 20.—At the forenoon session of the national reciprocity convention to-day A. B. Valentine, of Bennington, Vt., president of the National Association of Knit Goods Manufacturers, offered the following resolution, as representing the views of that association:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, the treaty known as the French reciprocal convention, should not be ratified."

Mr. Valentine succeeded in reading the resolution, asserting that he wished to state something for the information of the convention. The delegates broke into laughter as President Search replied that he was confident Mr. Valentine did not understand that his action was a violation of the rules, resolutions not being in order. It was referred to a committee.

James F. Taylor, a Cincinnati tanner, was the first speaker of the day. He protested strongly against the attitude of the ultra-protectionists. He said that the existing evils might not be entirely ameliorated by either tariff revision or reciprocity trade conventions with other nations, but each remedy might work to the advantage of the American industrial operator if each were confined to its proper channels.

Titus Sheard, of Little Falls, N. Y., declared that "reciprocity never did and never will help this country and the interests demanding it, especially through the French reciprocity convention, have no right nor need to demand it of us."

Competition, Mr. Sheard said, was the means for resolving any reciprocity treaty into its proper class. He said the French reciprocity convention operated actually to reduce the duties on knit goods 2 to 10 per cent. below the duties imposed by the Wilson bill. A great deal of foreign trade was done on a profit of 5 per cent. "What was the occasion for the change?" asked Mr. Sheard. "Has any one in the convention heard any explanation offered?"

Owen Osborne, of Philadelphia, drew a hopeless picture of the American knit goods industry in the absence of tariff protection.

Wm. C. Barker, of New York, representing the National Association of Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, advocated reciprocity. He said that unless reciprocity were applied as a safety-valve a tariff explosion would follow that would create general ruin. He criticised some of the assertions and figures of Charles Heber Clarke, who immediately replied in detail to the criticisms.

"Figures may lie sometimes," he said, "but liars also can figure." The session adjourned at noon when the officers of the convention and a committee of ten proceeded to the White House and called on President Roosevelt.

Committee announcements and the reading of papers, largely technical, occupied the afternoon session.

The following were named as the committee on resolutions: D. A. Tompkins, Charlotte, N. C.; Gen. William F. Draper, president Home Market club, Boston, Mass.; Hon. Titus Sheard, Little Falls, N. Y., National Association Knit Goods Manufacturers; W. R. Farrand, president Farrand Organ company, Detroit, Mich.; P. W. Gates, Almis S. Chalmer company, Chicago, National Founders association; Charles Scherwin, New York Chamber of Commerce; S. T. McKnight, president Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's association, Minnesota; Frank E. Kaufmann, St. Louis Millers' club, St. Louis; Murray Shipley, Manufacturers' club, Cincinnati; J. Gordon Gray, Manufacturers' club, of Philadelphia.

Charles Heber Clark, of Philadelphia, made a strong plea to the convention for protection. He took a position against any modification of the tariff and against tariff concessions such as he believed to be in contemplation. He contended that past experience showed that a reciprocity treaty was not beneficial to the country; that under the Dingley bill the balance of trade had swung around in favor of this country, while the balance was against us under the Wilson bill.

Frank Leake, representing the Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia, favored the creation of a department of commerce and manufactures to avoid extensive fluctuations in business conditions, brought about by ill-advised agitation.

George J. Seabury, of New York, advocated the upbuilding of a strong merchant marine, and construction of an isthmian canal as paramount in importance to reciprocity treaties. He advocated a reduction in the war revenue tariff, but not in the Dingley tariff. His speech, which, he said, was New York's contribution to the meeting, urged a "procrastination in general commercial reciprocity." He said "a disturbance in the present tariff is absolutely unnecessary, and can be enacted only by those in the interests of foreign manufacturers."

CLASH ON MEMORIALS.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The William McKinley National Memorial Arch Association has received from the association for the erection of a McKinley monument at Canton, O., a request that it suspend its appeal to the public for contributions until the fund deemed necessary for the erection and maintenance of the Canton monument is secured, and has determined that it would be impracticable to do so, because the long indefinite delay involved would mean the defeat of its purpose. It is stated, however, that in its desire to work in harmony with the association for the erection of the Canton monument, believing that both memorials should be and could be erected by popular subscription, it has, through its executive committee, telegraphed to President Day and Vice President Hanna asking them to lay before the executive committee of the Canton' Monument association at its meeting in Cleveland on Thursday, a proposition for joint action by the two associations in the collection of funds and for their distribution on an agreed basis. The details of the proposition have been mailed in a letter written on behalf of the executive committee by Secretary Gage, treasurer of the William McKinley National Memorial Arch association. Prompt action is asked by the latter association in order that the national movement for a national McKinley memorial at the national capital may not be endangered by delay.

BEET SUGAR MEN WATCHING THE TARIFF

Bay City, Mich., Nov. 26.—A meeting of the beet sugar manufacturers of Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin and Minnesota is being held in this city to-day to take steps toward formulating a plan of action with regard to the efforts being made to abolish the tariff on sugar, imposed by the Dingley law. The convention will also decide upon the position of the manufacturers represented towards the American Beet Sugar Manufacturers' association and also determine whether to send delegates to the convention of that organization to be held in Washington, D. C., December 10.

STOCK YARD RATES.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The United States supreme court to-day reversed the decision of the court below which was in favor of the state in the Kansas City stock yards case.

The case involved the validity of the state law of Kansas, giving authority to fix rates charged at the Kansas City stock yards. The opinion was handed down by Justice Brewer.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Washington, Nov. 20.

Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, proposes to have a conference with President Roosevelt before Congress convenes on a revision of the interstate commerce law. By the retirement of Senator Cullom from the head of the interstate com-

merce committee of the Senate Senator Elkins will become chairman. If he is chairman he says it is his intention to prepare a measure which will be alike acceptable to the railroads and the interstate commerce commission.

Adjutant General Corbin, while in New York a few days ago, was sounded as to his willingness to accept a proffer of the police commissionership of New York City from Mayor-elect Low. No formal tender was made to him, the reason perhaps being that the gentleman making the inquiry learned that General Corbin was not at all likely to receive one favorably.

The secretary of the treasury has received through the mail from a person whose name is unknown a draft for $5,875, with a statement that it is the amount which should have been paid the internal revenue department years ago, with interest to date. The letter is signed "E. O." The money will be deposited to the credit of the conscience fund.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23.

The brewers and distillers will make a strong and organized effort this winter to have the tax on beer and whisky reduced. The distillers want the whisky tax cut from $1.10 to 70 cents and the brewers will endeavor to obtain a similar cut on beer taxes. The department is very much opposed to any reduction.

Rep. George W. White, of Illinois, who has served seven terms in congress, and is a hard fighter for what he wants, states to-day that the first bill he will introduce will be one providing for penny postage. He has introduced similar bills in the past three congresses, but did not push them, for the reason that the postal revenues could not well stand the reduction at that time, but he claims that it can now be adopted without crippling the revenues of the department.

It is gravely announced this year, as it is every other year before a congress convenes, that the railway opposition to an isthmian canal has been withdrawn. When the old timer begs to be a little inquisitive and asks some questions to learn if it is really so, the informers grow very vehement and declare that they are sure this time. They have been sure before, as a matter of fact, just as sure as they are this time, and are just as wrong now as they have been before. An isthmian canal looms up to the railway man as a great equalizer and reducer of freight rates. It may be a great many other things, but it is always that and never can cease to be that. With all the transcontinental railways in a few hands, the owners of the roads want no outside assistance, in the way of canals or any other forms, in making up rate schedules. If the railroad agents are for a canal it will be seen that about half of them are for the Nicaragua route and the other half for the Panama route. This might be the cause of putting over the legislation, which is their real purpose.

"The Pacific coast people are cooling a little in their ardor for a canal. They are becoming cognizant of the fact that a canal will let Europe and England in with ships to compete in the new Pacific commerce. As it now is, the Pacific coast commercial men have a great advantage in the trade with the orient. This trade will be the making of a number of good towns. On cool and sober second thought, they are not disposed to throw away the chance of developing this alone.

Admiral Schley has sent to Isidore Rayner, of Baltimore, who so admirably defended Schley during the court of inquiry, a handsome gold watch. Mrs. Schley has sent to Mrs. Rayner a magnificent brooch of diamonds and pearls. It is stated that Mr. Rayner has refused to accept a dollar for his services as Schley's attorney.

"MR. DOOLEY."

Washington, Nov. 21.—Archey road yesterday ran to the White House. It led Mr. Dooley there, and he dined, in the person of his creator, Finley Peter Dunne, with President Roosevelt.

This is regarded as a pretty recognition of the genius of the Chicago reporter

who teaches wisdom while making the world laugh.

CROZIER'S "JUMP."

Washington, Nov. 22.—Gen. Adelbert R. Buffington, chief of ordnance of the United States army, was retired from active service to-day, having reached the age limit. Capt. William Crozier is announced as his successor. Capt. Crozier is an ordnance officer of high scientific attainment, and it is for that reason, it is understood, that he is jumped over the heads of half a hundred colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors, to the position of head of the ordnance department.

Capt. Crozier was the military representative of the United States at The Hague conference, and last spring made a tour of duty in the Philippines. He is a graduate of the military academy, was born in Ohio, and appointed from Kansas. His appointment is in line with Secretary Root's announced determination to vitalize the important army bureaus by placing young men at the head.

Sampson's Son.

Washington, Nov. 22. — President Roosevelt has informed an applicant for a cadetship at the naval academy that the next at-large appointment will be given to a son of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson.

This is in accordance with a promise made by President McKinley to Admiral Sampson.

THE OHIO FARMER

Premium offer in the advertising columns of this issue is well worth attention.

RHEUMATISM

I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your relief. Yours truly,

W. C. BAKER.
929 Julia Street, New Orleans.

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Sold by druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S

HIS HOROSCOPE.

St. Louis Astrologer Casts It for President Roosevelt.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Julius Erickson, of St. Louis, who describes himself as an astrologer, has cast the horoscope of President Roosevelt, reduced it to typewritten manuscript, equipped it with a title page, and copyrighted the whole business in the office of the librarian of congress, having deposited there the two copies as required by law. Mr. Erickson takes himself seriously, and the career which he says the stars have arranged for the President ranges all the way from grave to gay, from lively to severe. Says the horoscope:

"By a singular and most remarkable coincidence the signs Capricorn and Aquarius were rising at the moment Mr. Roosevelt became President. Saturn is chief ruler, with Uranus co-ruler.

"According to the rules of ancient astrologists, this signifies that many alterations, amendments, or changes in the laws, customs, policies, treaties, religions, etc., of the land shall occur. Our enemies shall be confounded and the matchless, irresistible march of American supremacy will meet most wonderful impetus. Vast political problems, the like of which we do not dream of to-day, will present themselves for solution during his occupancy of the White House.

"He will prove himself a most consummate statesman, clever politician and wise ruler. The President will be entirely successful in all matters of international importance. He will live and act his own personality and impress the Roosevelt idea of unceasing activity and energetic aggression on all public affairs. No half-hearted, halting, hesitating policy will find lodgment in the President's active brain. A world wide policy of sturdy Americanism will be developed, its first fruits will be visible early.

Mr. Erickson evidently is a keen observer, and an accurate judge of human nature, for he says in the horoscope:

"The President has declared that he will carry out the policies of his predecessor; he will. But only in so far as they do not conflict with his own theories of government—then he will inject his own ideas into the policies he will pursue."

Getting down to real business, the horoscope that Erickson cast makes these thrilling predictions:

"In spite of popular clamor from some parts of the country, the military and martial spirit will continue to pervade the land, for, with Mars highest elevated, the 'hero of San Juan' will have a tender regard for the disciples of the god of war.

"In congress, there will be great liability of unusual opinion. There will be many bitter disputes, and some unusual political expedients will be resorted to. There are some aspects denoting a remarkable recrudescence of crime and outrages against the public peace and welfare; also plots, schemes, intrigues and fulminations against the government from unfriendly sources may be looked for.

"There are omens that a terrible calamity will befall some school, eleemosynary or reformatory establishment in which the general government has some direct interest; it may be a training school of some sort. The same aspect also portends the death of some very intimate friend, legislative or cabinet official, probably the latter. This death will occur through accident or violence.

"A new epoch will be ushered in in 1902. In these changes, the President will prove a remarkable figure, for he will be very victorious in most things. All classes may look forward to a period of material prosperity for some years to come; still, I bid speculators beware—a crash is surely coming and securities will certainly drop to rock bottom."

Mr. Erickson says the stars told him that the President need have no fear of deadly assault, and he predicts that the present members of the cabinet will not serve out their full terms.

A copy of the horoscope has been sent to the White House for the information and perhaps the amusement of Mr. Roosevelt and the members of the Presidential family.

REGARDING INDIANS.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The annual report of Secretary Hitchcock, of the interior department, has been made public. It endorses the conclusions submitted by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones regarding the present Indian education system. The secretary says:

"The management of the Indian service in the field and in the schools, while satisfactory under existing conditions, is not deemed to be the best for the welfare of the Indians, and different methods will hereafter be adopted. This policy contemplates requiring the working by Indian allottees able to do so, of a fair portion of lands allotted them and the contributing by their industry to their own support of all not entirely disqualified by actual disability, physical or otherwise, the discontinuance of the issue of rations to those able to support themselves, and the extension to the latter of every possible aid for their well being and encouragement; the inauguration of industrial training in all schools where not now established, so that such Indians of both sexes may be taught the trades or industries adapted to their circumstances."

The income of the various Indian tribes, from all sources, during the year, aggregated $5,338,880, a falling off of $260,952, mostly due to the expiration of treaty obligations. The curriculum of Indian schools, the secretary says, should be restricted to the common school course and the further extension of non-reservation schools should not be permitted. In the future full leasing privileges will be confined to those whose disability or inability actually disqualifies them from working any part of their allotments and in a lesser degree to those whose disability prevents their working more than a small part of their allotments, those conditions to be clearly shown; all other allottees to be required to work at least forty acres of their allotment.

The Dawes commission to the civilized tribes in Indian Territory reports that the rolls of membership of only one nation, the Seminoles, so far have been approved and their lands have not yet been entirely allotted.

PHILIPPINE REPORT.

Washington, Nov. 22.—D. R. Williams, secretary of the Philippine commission, has arrived in Washington, and has delivered the report of the commission to Secretary Root. The report is a very long one, covering every feature of the Philippine government. Beside the report proper, there are several volumes of appendices containing reports of different officers of the government. It is upon the facts contained in this report that congress is expected to act in legislating for the Philippines at the coming session of congress.

Cuban Reciprocity.

Washington, Nov. 25.—A delegation of Cubans called upon the President to-day and presented a petition adopted by the industrial organizations of the island, urging upon his attention the necessity of reduction in the American tariff upon Cuban products, particularly upon sugar and tobacco

LAW IN HAWAII.

Courts Dissent In Ruling on the Mankichi Criminal Case.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

Honolulu, Nov. 19—via San Francisco, Nov. 26.—The case of Osaki Mankichi, in which Federal Judge Estee issued a writ of habeas corpus after the Hawaiian supreme court had refused one, holding that a majority verdict in a criminal case was not legal in Hawaii, after annexation, has been appealed to the United States supreme court. Osaki was convicted of murder without an indictment by a grand jury, and by a verdict of nine trial jurors, after the passage of the Newland resolution annexing Hawaii to the United States. Circuit Judge Gear held that such a conviction was illegal, and the territorial supreme court overruled him, declaring that the American annexation, so far as such criminal proceedings were concerned, did not apply to the Hawaiian Islands until the application of the organic act. Judge Estee took the opposite view.

Since July there have been two sporadic cases of bubonic plague in Honolulu. The cases were reported recently, but, coming at about the same time, they were regarded as a result of the old epidemic, and no quarantine precautions were taken.

At a meeting of the Home Rule Republican party, as it is known, called to give a farewell reception to Delegate Wilcox, resolutions were adopted asking him to work for the removal of Gov. Dole, and denouncing Secretary of the Territory Cooper for having recommended at Washington that Chinese immigration into Hawaii be allowed. The party also instructed Delegate Wilcox, who was elected as a home ruler, to work for the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law.

GUAM AND TUTUILA.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett has submitted his annual report covering matters relating to the islands of Guam and Tutuila, the naval militia, the naval war college and a number of other subjects coming under his supervision. Mr. Hackett calls attention to the annual report of Commander Seaton Schroeder, governor of Guam, which shows that the sum raised by taxation during last year was $63,356, a gain over the preceding year of $11,585. The money is applied to the building of roads, the repair of bridges and the support of schools. Commander Schroeder calls the attention of the department to the fact that if the supreme court decides that duties may not be levied upon articles exported from any state, the loss of income to Guam will total about $12,762, and he asks an allotment from an emergency fund to meet such a possibility. The three projects of primary importance to Guam, says Commander Schroeder, are education, good roads and a better water supply. In reference to the recent trouble with the marines in Guam, Commander Schroeder says that the general feeling of satisfaction with the new regime was checked somewhat by the "detestable spirit of lawlessness displayed by a part of the marine battalion." He intimates that the marines could be dispensed with entirely in the island and says that the little company of insular artillery which forms the constabulary is "an excellent body of respectful and reliable soldiers with whose support alone there could be no hesitation in undertaking the government of the island."

In his report for the island of Tutuila, Samoa, Commander Tilley says that a revenue of $7,500 was raised last year to defray the expenses of the native government from contributions of copra from the various districts. Mr. Hackett announces that Commander Uriel Sebree is to assume command of the naval station at Tutuila in place of Capt. Tilley.

Notwithstanding the lack of interest displayed by some states having naval militia, Mr. Hackett strongly urges a continuance of the organization and states that the navy department stands ready to give all possible aid to state organizations. Mr. Hackett renews his recommendation of last year, to the need for a naval reserve—a national establishment knowing nothing of state lines and in no way conflicting with the naval militia.

Appended to Mr. Hackett's report is a report from Lieut. Commander Southerland, who is in charge of the naval militia. Commander Southerland points out that only two requests were received from states for a vessel to drill and instruct their naval militia—Maine and New Jersey.

NEBRASKA, OFFICIAL.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 26.—The official count for Nebraska of the November election, completed last evening, shows that Sedgwick, Republican candidate for supreme judge, has a plurality over Holtenbeck, Fusion, of 12,659, and a majority over all of 6,751. The regents of the university, Ernst and Calkins, Republicans, have an average plurality of 15,171. The total vote in the state was 204,192

ALABAMA'S VOTE.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 21.—The governor, secretary of state and attorney general opened and counted the vote of the new constitution yesterday. The result showed a majority of 28,429 for the constitution.

The governor will issue his proclamation within a few days, and ten days thereafter the new law will go into effect.

COST OF ELECTION.

New York, Nov. 22.—The pay rolls of the board of elections of Greater New York, approved yesterday, showed that the recent city election cost the municipality $670,000, or $1.08 for each voter that was registered. Advertising cost $90,000; ballot printing, $35,000; incidentals, $75,000, and the rest went to registration and election officers. The state also expended about $80,000 in connection with the election.

SAN JUAN FIELD.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 25.—During his recent visit here Gen. Wood bought for the government the principal portion of San Juan battlefield, including San Juan Hill, the site of the block house and Bloody Bend. The tract comprises 200 acres and cost $15,000. It will be considered a United States reservation and the government intends to lay out a beautiful park on the old battlefield.

Havana, Nov. 26.—General and Mrs. Wood have left here for New York on the Ward Line steamer Monterey. Gen. Wood expects to meet the Cuban reciprocity commissioners in Washington and to discuss the question of reciprocity with President Roosevelt.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N. Y.

SEVEN MILLIONS

In Gold Went to Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm.

New York, Nov. 20.—When the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse left this port yesterday she took with her the richest cargo of gold ever carried by an ocean greyhound. Stored away in the vaults of the boat are over 140 little wooden kegs, carefully sealed and numbered, containing over amount of gold sent to Europe in one vessel.

We are sending so much gold to Europe at the present time because our bankers are paying off the country's indebtedness to Europe. Ordinarily this would have been done by the purchase of exchange bills, but for the last week or more the premium has been high enough to allow shippers to make the remittance in gold.

Bankers and amounts of gold engaged in yesterday's shipment are as follows:

Lazard Freres	$2,508,103
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	1,506,700
National City Bank	1,243,552
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	1,006,638
Baring, Magoun & Co.	758,655
Total	$7,052,551

At the Assay office, in Wall street, yesterday, all the gold engaged had to be taken from the government vaults, carefully counted and receipt taken before it was turned over to the representatives of the bankers. The gold is in the form of bars, or "bricks," as the assay office employees call them. Each brick is worth between $7,000 and $8,000, and seven of them are packed in sawdust in a small wooden keg. These are sealed and numbered before being transferred to the ship.

There were reports in Wall street that the amount of gold to be sent on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was so large that the marine insurance companies had refused to take any further risks after the amount engaged exceeded $5,000,000. This was denied at the office of several of the leading insurance companies.

It was pointed out that most of the gold is taken under an arrangement by which the shipper and consignee share the insurance risk. The gold is insured both by agencies here and in London and Paris. The average insurance fee charged for insuring $1,000,000 is $60. Not a single insurance company, it was said, would lower its rates to accept any risk on the gold sent yesterday.

At the office of the North German Lloyd Company it was said that extra precautions would be taken to guard the treasure which the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse will carry away.

"We have instituted better methods for $7,000,000 in the precious metal. Of this amount $5,000,000 goes to Paris and the balance to Berlin.

This shipment breaks all records in the safeguarding the gold which we carry," said C. Klupfel, of the North German Lloyd line.

It was on the Kaiser Wilhelm that three gold bars valued at about $25,000 were stolen some months ago. One of the kegs was discovered to have been opened and the bars taken.

"We have changed our methods since that time," continued Mr. Klupfel, "and I don't think there will be any repetition of such event."

The ship will stop first at Plymouth, where a small part of the gold will be sent on to London. The next step will be at Cherbourg, where the greater part of the shipment, about $5,000,000, will be taken off and sent to Paris. The balance, which goes to Germany, will be received at Bremen.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Detroit, Nov. 26.—At least half a hundred men who began their day's work in the factory of the Penberthy Injector company are victims of an explosion of the large boiler situated in one end of the structure in which they were at work. Of these 14 are known to be dead, and the bodies of several others are believed to be beneath the debris.

The boiler was located in one end of a three-story brick building, 54 by 150 feet in size. That structure was instantly and completely reduced to a mass of burning ruins. The only men on the first floor, which was largely utilized as a store room, were the engineers, firemen and some workmen, who were making alterations. All of these were either killed or badly maimed. On the second floor were 75 finishers, on the third were 75 brass molders. Just how many escaped from this building is not yet determined, but up to 1 o'clock 38 injured had been taken to hospitals and 14 dead bodies had been gotten out of the debris.

The property loss amounts to $150,000; insurance, $70,000.

EIGHT BODIES FOUND.

Bluefield, W. Va., Nov. 25.—The dead bodies of the lost party of eight well-known mining men who entered West mine of the Pocahontas Collieries Company on Friday morning last at 11 o'clock were recovered at 12:45 o'clock to-day. At 7 o'clock a rescuing party, numbering 40 persons, entered at the main entrance, bratticing the mine as they went in order to improve the circulation of the air. They had reached a distance of 3,500 feet from the entrance when they encountered such quantities of white damp that it was impossible to proceed further. Retracing their steps they decided to make another attempt from the Tug river entrance, some six miles across the flat top mountain. They went in this entrance about 10:30 o'clock, and, after going a distance of some 600 feet, found the dead bodies of A. S. Hurst, chief inspector, Bob Odham and Frazier G. Bell, mining engineer, all huddled together. From their positions they must have met death suddenly and without pain. All of them were lying face down with no signs of a struggle. Hurst had made a pillow of his coat on which his head rested. The bodies of the other five members of the party, Superintendent of Mines Walter O'Mally, Joseph Cardwell, Superintendent of the Shamokin Coal and Coke Company; R. E. St Clair, second assistant inspector; State Mine Inspector Price and Maurice St. Clair, sub-inspector, were found several hundred feet back in the mine, three of the bodies lying some little distance apart. Bob St. Clair and Joseph Cardwell were lying dead with arms clasped around each other. The bodies of O'Malley, Maurice St. Clair and Price were discolored and bruised about the face, showing signs of a struggle, it being very plain that they made a desperate attempt at retracing their steps to better air.

It is said by members of the rescuing party that Hurst, Bell and Odham would hardly have lost their lives but for the fact that they lost their way, entering a chamber 150 feet to the left, or near one of the passages from the baby mine in which the deadly white damp had accumulated in great quantity.

GOV. VAN SANT.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 25.—The Pioneer Press says: Go. Van Sant has determined to fight the great railway combine as represented by the Northern Securities company, to the last ditch. He has decided to call an extra session of the legislature for the purpose of providing funds for the legal battle and says that should the legislature fail to appropriate the amount asked, he will use his own private fortune to carry on the contest.

While the governor declines to make public his plans, he does not deny that he has decided upon an extra session of the legislature.

This decision was reached after conference with the heads of the various state departments and the chairman of the house committee on appropriations. One hundred thousand dollars with which to conduct the fight against the combine will be asked for. Beyond appropriating the money, the governor does not believe that the legislature can aid him materially. The anti-trust and anti-consolidation laws now upon the statute books of this state are looked upon as embodying the limit of legislative powers and the fight will be made in the courts.

The call for the extra session will not probably be made until the first of the year and the date of the convening will very likely be February 1

BACK INTO THE AGES

Dr. Ortman Declares There Were but Two Continents.

New York, Nov. 26.—Dr. A. E. Ortman, curator of Invertabracte Paleontology in Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., has made a discovery as to the original locations and situations of the continents. The discovery adds to the evidence of the correctness of Wallbering and Hedley's theory, which is, that formerly there existed only two main continents, known to scientists as Archhelenos and Archinotes. He did this by noting the geographical distribution of the fresh water crayfish. The continents on which the crayfish are found must originally have been connected, forming one main continent, and the places where the fish do not occur must have formed another continent. Archhelenos is the name given by scientists to the continent on which the crayfish did not occur, and consisted of what is now India, Africa and tropical America. The other continent, called Archinotes, consisted of the southern part of South America, Australia, the antarctic regions and the eastern part of Asia.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Nov. 23.—Mild weather and the car shortages are the leading subjects for discussion in trade and industry. The former naturally limits retail consumptive demand in some sections, notably the North and Northwest, but complaints come also from the South where, however, the shorter-than-expected yield and the lower than-last-year's prices of cotton are additional features. Taken as a whole, however, the re-order demand from jobbers the country over and the inquiry for holiday goods is equal to and, in the latter case, superior to recently preceding years. While complaints of insufficient transportation facilities come from all leading American, Canadian and even some Mexican points, the chief tension is noted in that part of the country between the Allegheny mountains and the Mississippi, and between the lakes and the Ohio river. While it is expected that the close of navigation will relieve the tension and release some cars, little permanent improvement is looked for until after January 1.

The iron and steel market has burst its bonds this week, so far as prices are concerned, and pig iron is 50 cents to $1 a ton higher at nearly all markets. The former advance is on Southern grades, and the latter is secured for prompt delivery of much-needed supplies. Steel works in the Pittsburg district are, however, reported as being unable to run to their full capacity owing to the lack of supplies of pig iron and the furnaces producing this latter are, in turn, suffering for want of coke.

Chicago rail mills, which produce one-third of the country's output, are sold one year ahead, and Providence locomotive works are likewise booked to toward the end of 1902. Many furnaces are out of blast at Pittsburg and $1 advance per ton is demanded for prompt deliveries of Bessemer.

Some German steel has reached that center and larger imports are expected. Steel billets are scarce at $28 per ton. Finished products are without much change, but central Western mills will not promise deliveries of steel bars inside of 60 days, while structural material is hard to get.

The strength of the coarser grains, particularly corn and oats, is the steadying feature in cereals at present. Wheat weakened early on the record-breaking increase in the visible supplies reported in the Bradstreet statement. Northwestern receipts were also very heavy, but a good export demand is reported at the decline, and late firmness is in sympathy with the strength in corn. The Southwestern drouth is reported broken. The unusual movement of corn and oats West to the drouth-stricken states, instead of East, is reported as still further complicating the car shortage in the grain trade. Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 5,518,630 bushels, as against 4,983,734 last week, and 3,827,296 in this week last year. Wheat exports, July 1 to date, twenty weeks, aggregate 122,701,582 as against 74,245,113 last season. Corn exports aggregate 445,351 bushels, as against 629,924 last week and 5,255,568 last year. July 1 to date corn exports are 18,523,119 bushels, against 63,675,796 last season.

Failures in the United States for the week aggregate 223 as against 213 last week, 215 in this week a year ago, 202 in 1899, and 182 in 1898. Canadian failures for the week number 22 as against 30 last week and 31 in this week a year ago.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Nov. 26.—Close—After a fairly steady day the market broke shortly before the close and both December and May show a net loss of ¼c. Lower cables brought a decline of ¼c in December wheat at the opening. May also showed a lo